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POETRY.

THE FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY.

Apollo has peeped through the shutter,
And wakened the witty and fair;
The boarding school belle's in a flutter,
The twopenny post's in despair;
The breath of the morning is flinging
A magic blossom on spray;
And cockneys and sparrows are singing
In chorus on Valentine's day.

Away with ye, dreams of disaster,
Away with ye, visions of law,
Of cases I never a hall master,
Of pleadings I never shall draw;
Away with ye, parchments and papers,
Red tapes, unread volumes, away;
It gives a fond lover the vapors
To see you on Valentine's day.

I'll sit in my nightcap, like Haley,
I'll sit with my arms crossed, like Spain,
Till joys, which are vanishing daily,
Come back in their lustre again:
Oh, shall I look over the waters,
Or shall I look over the way,
For the brightest and best of earth's daughters,
To rhyme to on Valentine's day?

Shall I crown with my worship, for Fames's sake,
Some goddess whom fashion has starved;
Make puns on Miss Love and her namesake,
Or pray for a pas with Brocard?
Shall I flirt, in romantic ease,
With Chester's adorable clay,
Or whisper in transport—"*Si mea*
Cum Vestris"—on Valentine's day?

Shall I kneel to a Sylvia or Celia,
Whom no one e'er saw or may see,
A fancy-drawn Laura Amelia,
An *ad libitt*, Anna Marie?
Shall I court an initial with stars to it,
Go mad for a G. or a J.
Get Bishop to put a few bars to it,
And print it on Valentine's day?

Alas! ere I'm properly frantic
With some such pure figment as this,
Some visions, not quite so romantic,
Start up to demolish the bliss;
Some Will-o' the Wisp in a bonnet
Still leads my lost senses astray,
Till, up to my ears in a sonnet,
I sink upon Valentine's day.

The Dian I half bought a ring for,
On seeing her thrown in the ring;—
The Naiad I took such a spring for,
From Waterloo Bridge in the spring;—
The trembler I saved from a robber, on
My walk to the Champs Elysee!
The warbler that fainted at Oberon,
Three months before Valentine's day.

The gipsy I once had a spill with—
Bad luck to the Paddington team!—
The countess I chanced to be ill with
From Dover to Calais by steam;—
The lass that makes tea for Sir Stephen,
The lassie that brings in the tea tray;
It's odd—but the betting is even
Between them on Valentine's day.

The white hands I helped in the nutting;
The fair neck I cloaked in the rain;
The bright eyes that thanked me for cutting
My friend in Emanuel lane;
The Blue that admires Mr. Barrow;
The Saint that adores Lewis Way;
The Nameless that dated from Barrow
Three couplets last Valentine's day.

I think not of Laura the witty,
For, oh! she is married at York!—
I sigh not for Rose of the city,
For, ah! she is buried at Cork!—
Adele has a braver and better,
To say what I never could say;
Louise cannot construe a letter
Of English on Valentine's day.

So perish the leaves in the arbor,
The tree is all bare in the blast!
Like a wreck that is drifting to harbor,
I come to the lady at last:
Where art thou so lovely and lonely,
Though idle the lute and the lay,
The lute and the lay are thine only,
My fairest, on Valentine's day.

For thee I have opened my Blackstone,
For thee I have shut up myself,
Exchanged my long curls for a Caxton,
And laid my short whist on the shelf;
For thee I have sold my old sherry,
For thee I have burned my new play,
And I grow philosophical—very!—
Except upon Valentine's day.

AGRICULTURE.

THE THRIFTLESS FARMER.—The following is one of the best portraits of a "thriftless farmer" we have ever seen:

The thriftless farmer, then, provides no shelter for his cattle, during the inclemency of winter; but permits them to stand, shivering by the side of a fence, or lie in the snow, as best suits them.

He throws their fodder on the ground, or in the mud, and not unfrequently in the highway; by which a large portion of it, and all the manure, are wasted.

He grazes his meadows in the fall and spring, by which they are gradually exhausted, and finally ruined.

His fences are old and poor—just such as to let his neighbor's cattle break into his fields, and teach his own unruly.

He neglects to keep the manure from around the sills of his barn—if he has one—by which they are prematurely rotted, and his barn destroyed.

He tills, or skims over the surface of his land, until it is exhausted; but never thinks it worth while to manure or clover it. For the first, he has no time; and for the last, he "is not able."

He has more stock than he has the means to *keep well*.

He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. He, consequently, wants a hoe or a rake, a hammer or an auger, but knows not where to find it. He and his whole household are in search of it, and much time is lost.

He loiters away stormy days and evenings, when he should be repairing his utensils, or improving his mind by reading the newspapers.

He spends much time in town, at the corners of the street, or in the "snake holes," complaining of "hard times," and goes home in the evening, "pretty well *tore*."

He plants a few fruit-trees, and his cattle forthwith destroy them. He "has no *luck* in raising fruit."

One half of the little he raises, is destroyed by his own, or his neighbors' cattle.

SELECTED TALE.

REVOLUTIONARY SKETCHES.

THE RETREAT AND THE EXECUTION.

Retreats have been as much celebrated as victories, and that of Gen. Washington across the East river, from Brooklyn to New York, on the 15th of September, 1776, may rank among the proudest of these military efforts recorded on the page of history.

Harrassed on all sides by the British troops, in the front by the infantry, and in the rear by the light horse, so ably did Washington's rear, guard over the retreating army that not a wounded soldier was abandoned to the enemy, or left to grace the imagined triumph of the English commander.

On the arrival of the American troops in New York Washington summoned his officers to hold a council of war.

General Howe had previously despatched a messenger to Congress to request that three of its members might be sent to his camp to settle, if possible, the preliminaries of peace between America and England.

Adams, Franklin, and Rutledge, had been appointed to treat with the British commander, and were on their return to congress while Washington and his officers were in council.

A messenger was immediately dispatched to them by the commander in chief, requesting, if convenient, their attendance and advice, and the three memorable statesmen and patriots were soon in the council chamber of Washington and his officers.

Franklin informed the American chief that the conference with Howe had proved totally ineffectual; that acknowledgement of colonial dependence having been insisted upon by the British commander as the basis of the preliminaries, the commission had demanded a safe passport to New York and withdraw from the British head quarters.

"I anticipated as much," said Washington; then turning to his officers, he continued, "gentlemen, we must fly to our only alternative for freedom, and appeal to the sword. Shall we evacuate New York is now the question for your solemn deliberation. You are aware that the islands in the bay are in possession of the enemy, that four of his frigates are in our harbor well armed and ready for action, that the provisions on this island must be quickly exhausted, and that our retreat may be suddenly cut off by a naval blockade from the British."

Some of the senior officers, more brave and impetuous than discreet, advised that the army should remain behind the impregnable fortifications that had been thrown up at all the exposed points of the city, as a landing could not in that event be effected by the enemy.

"The enemy does not desire an immediate landing," said General Greene; "his true policy, and one which he will doubtless pursue, will be to cut off all supplies from the sea board, and thus starve us to submission, and consequently unconditional surrender. While we can wield our swords with freedom, let us seek a position where they can be more effectually used in the service of our country; let us evacuate New York, and if advisable, reduce it to ashes, that our tyrants may find no resting place, in the position necessity and duty have forced us to abandon! The blazing sacrifice to freedom is far preferable to a secure haunt offered to despotism."

The members of Congress cordially agreeing with General Greene as to the necessity of evacuating New York, refused to sanction its conflagation, as a violation of a positive decree of Congress.

The council broke up, the officers repaired to their respective commands; marching orders were issued to the subordinate, and in a few hours the troops were on their way to the heights of Haerlem.

The little army had but just commenced its march, when a message, breathless with haste, approached General Washington with a despatch from Captain Fellows and Parsons, who had been stationed with a detatchment of troops at Kipp's Bay.

Washington no sooner opened the communication then his brow contracted and fell; his pulse shook with visible emotion, and every moment betokened the arrival of some disastrous news.

"Cowards!" said he, "cowards, to desert their officers in the hour of danger before a gun was fired. General Greene assume the command. I must proceed to Kipp's Bay, the British are seeking to effect a landing from one of their frigates, and the dastards under Fellows and Parsons have deserted their officers at the sight of the invaders; not a gun had been fired when the dispatch was sent off, and only thirty remained at their post out of the two regiments; what a triumph will this be for our English tyrants aided by their German mercenaries."

The commander in chief was in a few moments on the shores of the sound at Kipp's Bay.

"We have been disgraced by our troops," said the gallant captains, "and beg leave to resign our swords since we cannot, successfully, wield them in the service of our country."

"I cannot accept your swords, my brave fellows," said their commander; "wear them, the honor which thus instinctively shrinks from the contact of cowardice will enable you to use them effectually in your country's service."

It was in vain that Washington essayed to arrest the steps of the coward fugitives. Losing for a moment that self-possession which in the most trying scenes rarely deserted him, he drew a pistol from his holster, and threatened death to the retreating troops; but the guns of the British frigate were more dreaded than the pistol of their gallant general; fear had paralyzed their senses to every impression save that of escape from an armed and hostile foe, and Washington soon found himself with Fellows and Parsons, exposed without other aid to a constant fire from the marines of the British frigate.

"It is useless to remain here," said he calmly, as a bullet whizzed by his ear; "bravery assumes the character of temerity when success is hopeless, and destruction is the certain reward of mistaken valor.—Let us join the main body of the army—we shall reach Haerlem before the British troops can land on the island, and have time to prepare ourselves for a conflict in which the odds against are not quite so great as at the present moment.

The General and his young officers were quickly in the van of the troops; the line of march proceeded, and as the sun cast his retiring shadows on the edge of the western horizon, Washington and his troops had gained the heights of Haerlem.

The British had in the mean time taken possession of New York, far outnumbering the American army, and in a few days occupied all the plain between themselves and the American commander.

It was now that Washington was destined to witness an act of that heroic devotion to the cause of liberty, that self inviolation on a nations altar, seldom recorded on the page of history but with a pen dipped in human blood.

Lieutenant Hale, a young officer of much promise, requested an audience of his commanding officer. It was granted without delay, and Hale, with a countenance beaming with the consciousness of a noble devotion to his country's career, entered the tent of his General.

"I came, my dear General," said the young officer, "to make you an offer not entirely unattended with personal hazard, but which may be attended with much good to our country, if successful; if not, the hazard and the sacrifice rest with me.—The enemy far out-numbers us; we know scarcely anything of his strength, position, or movements. I propose in disguise to enter the British lines, to gain correct information of the enemy from his own lips, and to report the same for the benefit of our future operations."

"I cannot give my consent, my young friend," said Washington, "to your hazardous enterprise, or become, indirectly, a party to the ignominy that must attend its failure. While our bravest officers are falling in the field of honorable battle, we cannot spare one whose soldier like bearing has frequently arrested my attention to perish, if taken, on the scaffold. By the laws of nations you must, if taken as a spy within the British lines, suffer the penalty of death, I can neither in such case, protect nor exchange you. The information you desire to obtain would doubtless be important, but the attempt is too hazardous—the sacrifice would be too great!"

Hale bowed and retired.

General Washington passed a sleepless night. In his half sleeping visions the dauntless Hale was still before him, with his proud step and determined brow.

The morning had scarcely dawned, when Washington despatched his orderly to the tent of the young soldier.

A letter folded in an envelope, and directed to General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the American armies, was found lying on the table within the tent, but Hale had departed on his hazardous and heroic mission, the "forlorn hope" from which there was scarcely a bare possibility of escape.

The American commander opened the letter. It contained a supplication for forgiveness for disobedience of orders, a hope that justice would in any event be done to the motive which prompted the act, and a committal of his aged parents to the generosity of his country.

"Heroic, but imprudent young soldier!" exclaimed Washington, "the knell of thy destiny will soon be heard."

Hale passed safely in his disguise through the British outposts, obtained the necessary information, but was captured as he was about leaving the British lines, and immediately brought into the presence of Lord Howe.

"Your rank in the American army?" demanded the British commander.

"That of a Captain," replied Hale.

"What was your object within the British lines?"

"To obtain such information as might be serviceable to my oppressed country."

"Are you aware of the penalty attached to the commission of your crime?"

"I acknowledge no crime—mine was an act of self devotion to my country. I am aware the penalty is death, and am ready to offer the sacrifice. All I ask of your clemency, is a military death."

"The law of nations, and of my country do not permit me to award you this gloomy privilege, young soldier. I regret I cannot offer you this last consolation. Convey the American officer to Provost Cunningham," said the British General, "and send a flag truce to the American camp, to inform General Washington that we have seized Captain Hale, and must execute him as a spy."

General Washington with his staff, was reconnoitering some movements in the advanced guard of the British troops, when a young dragoon bearing a white flag, approached the American army.

Washington anticipated his mission.

"They have taken Hale," said he.—"Captain Parsons, ride without the outposts, and meet the bearer of the flag of truce."

Parsons immediately obeyed the order.

The usual salutations being passed, "I come," said Captain Clark, the British officer, "to inform your Commander from Lord Howe, that we have taken Captain Nathan Hale as a spy, within the British entrenchments, that he will be immediately executed, according to the laws of war; that our Commander is willing to guarantee personal safety to any friend who may wish to visit and attend him in his last moment, but that his fate is irrevocable and that he will suffer before to-morrow's sun sinks below the horizon. Adieu."

The young officer was soon hid from view within the British entrenchments, and Captain Parsons at the tent of his commander.

"I wish you would undertake the painful mission of attending poor Hale, at what will be doubtless a mock trial, but a real execution," said Washington, addressing his inferior officer.

"Certainly, General," replied Parsons, "I will execute the commission, painful as it is. Hale is a noble fellow, his heroism will be indelibly engraven on the portals of his country's freedom—his error, if such it is, ascribed to his enthusiastic devotion to her cause.

Having arrived at the British camp, Parsons was introduced into the gloomy abode of Hale, accompanied by the Provost, conspicuous for his cruelties to American prisoners, in the future periods of the struggle for national freedom.

Hale demanded a clergyman.

Cunningham denied the request.

The blood rushed into the face of Parsons—forgetful of all, save the brutal denial, he entered his solemn protest against the gross violation of human rights and threatened ample retaliation on the British prisoners in the American lines.

The latter argument prevailed. The inhuman provost yielded, and a clergyman was permitted to attend on the dying hero.

When asked if he had anything to say in mitigation of the awful sentence that awaited him, he replied—

"I regret that I have only one life to sacrifice for my country."

Hale now requested pens, ink, and paper, in order that he might write some letters to his mother and friends.

Having retired for a few hours, he returned, with the last expression of his thoughts and feelings for his country and relations, and extending them towards Captain Parsons, begged he would deliver them as directed.

Cunningham now stepped forward, and seizing the letters, said to Parsons—

"These letters, sir, must be committed to my care and inspection."

"What, sir, said Captain Parsons, "would you break the last earthly seal of your victim, crushing his wounded spirit, ere it ascends beyond your power, to Heaven?"

"I must obey my orders," replied the Provost. "Beware young officer, you are in my power."

"Not while General Washington commands the armies of my country," retorted Parsons—"the guarantees of nations are not footballs to be kicked about by an imperious Provost Marshall. I defy your power. Lord Howe guaranteed my personal safety, if you dare to violate his plighted faith, your head will grace an American scaffold before to-morrow sun sets in its malevolence and its crimes. I shall apply to your commander for the possession of the letters of my gallant but unfortunate friend," then extending his hand to Hale, he said, "shall I remain with you through the bitter hour of mortal suffering, it will be short, a glorious immortality awaits you in Heaven, and endless fame on earth."

"I would spare you the pang," replied Hale, "beside your presence might perhaps unman me. I wish to shew our oppressors how a man firm in his purposes and devoted to his country can suffer in her cause. Let no injurious reports tarnish my name. I am firm in my heart, the agonies of death are but momentary, my last prayers will be offered for my country, my last breath will pronounce her name."

An order was given to Captain Parsons to receive the letters of Hale from Cunningham.

The Provost declared they had been destroyed by the order of Hale.

Subsequent intelligence, however, proved they had been withheld, least information should be given to the "rebels," of the firmness with which Hale met his death.

On the following morning the suns rose in more than its wonted splendor,—but sets not on the unfortunate prisoner—his mortal agonies were over, the blackened wreck of mortality strewed the plains to glut the wolves and vultures of the forest, but the spirit had fled beyond the reach of the types of humanity, and rested in the converts of heaven.

LAWS OF R. ISLAND.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1853

AN ACT regulating the sale of junk and other second-hand articles.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Aldermen of the city of Providence, may license such persons as they deem suitable, to be keepers of shops for the purchase, sale or barter of junk, old metals, or of any second hand articles, and to be dealers therein.

Sec. 2. The licenses to such persons shall designate the place where the business is to be carried on, and contain such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed by the ordinances of said city, and shall continue in force for one year unless sooner revoked.

Sec. 3. No person, unless licensed as aforesaid, shall keep any shop for the purchase, sale or barter of the articles aforesaid, or be a dealer therein; nor shall any person so licensed keep such shop, or be a dealer in said articles in any other place or manner than as is designated in his license, or after notice to him that said license has been revoked, under the penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every offence, to be recovered by complaint and warrant in the name of the State before any Court exercising the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace.

True copy—attest,
ASA POTTER, *Sec'ry.*

AN ACT in amendment of "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. When any person shall be convicted of making an assault or battery, or both, with a dangerous weapon, such person shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

True copy—attest,
ASA POTTER, *Sec'ry.*

AN ACT in relation to appeals in criminal causes within the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. When any person convicted before any justice of the peace or any court in this State, exercising the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, of any offence within the jurisdiction of such court or justice to try and determine and sentenced to pay a fine therefor, shall have appealed from said sentence to the Court of Common Pleas, it shall be lawful for the appellant, at any time before the reasons of appeal are by law required to be filed, to pay to the Justice or Court from whose sentence the appeal shall have been taken, or to the Clerk of any such Court, the fine which shall have been imposed, and all the costs which shall have accrued; and thereupon the said Justice, or Court, or Clerk of such Court, shall discharge the recognizance taken upon the appeal; but if the recognizance shall have been certified to the Court appealed to, the same shall be discharged by such Court, or the Clerk thereof, upon the presentation of the certificate of the Justice or Court appealed from, that the fine and costs have been paid as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

True copy—attest.
ASA POTTER, *Sec'ry.*

SELF DENIAL.

THERE was once a grey old rat who gathered his young ones about him, and thus addressed them:—

"Ah, my dear children, the infirmities of age are pressing so heavily upon me, that I have determined to dedicate the short remainder of my days to mortification and penance, in a narrow and lonely cell which I have lately discovered: but let me not interfere with your enjoyments; youth is the season for pleasures; be happy therefore, and only obey my last injunction:—never come near me in my retreat! Bless ye, my children—bless ye all!"

With these affecting words, the old rat wiped his eyes with his tail, and by a great effort controlling his emotion, tore himself away.

Several days passed without his being seen, and at length his youngest daughter, moved more by filial affection than by the curiosity, which has so unjustly been charged as a failing of her sex, stole to her father's retreat—his cell of penitence and mortification. It was a "*sell*," indeed; for it turned out to be a hole, made by his own venerable teeth, in an enormous Cheshire Cheese.

MORAL.

Trust not him who magnifies the disinterestedness of his motives, or enlarges upon his sacrifices; for, a thousand to one, he is either a babbling theorist or a studied hypocrite. It is the easiest of all things to preach action while reposing in a luxurious arm-chair, and to sympathize with shivering poverty, seen through the windows of a snug parlor.

The following comprises a list of all the tax payers in the town of Newport, for the year 1775, as set forth in a manuscript over the signature of William Coddington, Town Clerk.

(*continued*)

	£		
Dunham, Robert		2	4
Dunham, Philip		1	2
Dunham, Benj. a son of Danl.		2	4
Dawley, ye Truckman,		1	2
Davenport, Samuel		4	8
Davenport, Ebenezer jr.,		2	4
Davenport, Mary widow,		3	6
Davenport, Gideon		4	8
Drew, James		13	10
Dunton, Ebenezer		4	8
Dunton, Thomas		3	6
Dyre, Samuel	8	1	4
Dyre, Joseph		1	2
Duncan, James		13	10
Duncan, John		6	11
Diddery, John		2	4
Deblois, Stephen	1	16	10
Durham, James		1	2
Davins, Charles		16	1
Dunbarr, Robert		2	4
Dunn, Robt. Joseph		18	5
Dennison, Jabez		4	8
Dewit, Oliver		1	2
Dunwell, John		1	2
Dennis, John son of John,		11	6
Dennis, William capt.		4	8
English, George		1	2
English, widow to Wm.		4	8
Eyres, Thomas doctor,		13	10
Elizer, Isaac		11	6
Easton, James		13	10
Easton, Nicholas	6	9	9
Easton, Jonathan	3	9	1
Easton, Job		11	6
Easton, John watchmaker,		1	2
Earl, David jr.,		4	8
Earl, Thomas		6	11
Easton, Jonathan doct.		13	10
Earl, Caleb	2	6	1
Earl, John capt.		13	10
Elliot, Robert		13	10
Enggs, William		2	4
Enggs, William jr.,		4	8
Ellery, Benjamin	2	6	1
Ellery, William	1	3	0
Ellery, Christopher		13	10
Ewer, John		2	4
Flagg, Mary widow,		2	4
Flagg, Josias		18	5
Fowler, Samuel	5	15	2
Finley, Jonathan		4	8
Freebody, John estate,	1	3	0
Freebody, Thomas	1	12	3
Freebody, Samuel	2	1	6
Freebody, John		18	5
Frost, James		11	6
Fairbanks, David		2	4
Fairbanks, Jonathan		1	2
Fryers, John	3	9	1
Fryers, John jr.,		4	8
Fish, Preserved		4	8
Fry, John inholder,	1	3	0
Fry, Stephen		2	4
Fry, John		2	4
Foristers, Thomas		9	3
Ferguson, Robert	1	3	0
Ferguson, Adam		11	6
Ferguson, John		4	8
Feeke, Horatio		6	11
Fuller, Ebenezer		2	4
Freeborn, Joseph		9	3
Freeborn, Henry		2	4
Farint, widow to John,		13	10
Finch, William		11	6
Fish, Silas		9	3
Friend, John		2	4
Fairchild, Major		9	3
Fowler, Henry		4	8
Fell, Philip		1	2
Fellows, Daniel		1	2
Fare, Edward capt.		4	8
Gardner, Henry		2	4
Gardner, Joseph capt,		11	6
Gardner, Caleb son of Wm.	6	18	4
Gardner, John		4	8
Gardner, George & mother,		13	10
Gardner, Job		3	6
Gardner, Daniel capt.		16	1
Gardner, Wm. son of Benon i,		4	8
Gardner, Wm. son of Wm. capt.		4	8
Gardner, James jr.,		1	2
Greenman, Jeremiah		2	4
Gould, James taylor		4	8
Gould, Benjaman		9	3
Gould, widow to James,		2	4
Gibbs, George	4	12	2
Gibbs, Elisha		3	6
Gibbs, Elisha jr.,		2	4
Gibbs, Jonathan		2	4
Gibbs, Samuel		2	4
Gibbs, James carpenter,		2	4
Gibbs, Elizabeth		2	4
Greene, Samuel		16	1
Greene, John		9	3
Greene, Thos. son of Benj.		6	11
Greene, Thos. merchant,	2	6	1
Godfrey, James		4	8
Godfrey, Isaac		2	4
Godfrey, Caleb jun'r.,		2	4
Goddard, William		9	3
Goddard, John		2	4
Goddard, John joiner,		11	6
Goddard, Daniel		2	4
Grinnell, Zebedee		9	3
Grinnell, William		9	3
Gyles, William	4	12	2
Gyles, William jun'r.,		4	8
Gyles, Nathaniel		2	4
Gainer, Peter		4	8
Ginnedo, Lewis		4	8
Gladding Nathaniel		4	8
Gladding, Jonathan carp'r.		1	2
Gladding, Henry		2	4
Grelea, John jun'r.,		3	6
Garzer, John		1	2
Grafton, Nathaniel		4	8
Geers, John		1	2
George, Thomas		11	6
George, Archimedes	1	7	7
Goldthwaite, Samuel	2	6	1
Gilbert, Phineas		4	8
Greene, Josias		2	4
Gorton, Edward		2	4
Hamand, Joseph	1	16	10
Hamand, Thos. son of D.		2	4
Howland, Samuel		1	2
Howland, Job		4	8
Howland, William		4	8
Howland, Peregrine		4	8
Hammond, Elnathan	1	3	0
Hammond, Arnold		1	2
Hammond, Nathaniel		4	8
Hadwer, John	4	12	2
Hunter, Henry	3	13	9
Hunter, William doct.	4	2	11
Hoockey, John		1	2
Hoockey, William goldsmith,		2	4
Hoockey, Daniel W.		9	3
Hoockey, William mariner,		1	2
Heffernan, William		4	8
Heffernan, widow to John,		2	4
Hart, Isaac & company,	2	6	1
Hart, John capt.		4	8
Hart, Jacob		4	8
Hart, Samuel & Moses	2	6	1
Hubbart, John		4	8
Hazard, Edward		13	10
Hall, Stephen		1	2
Hall, Benjamin 23s	1	3	0
Hall, George		13	10
Hall, Benjamin jun'r.,		4	8
Hall, William		2	4
Harrison, William		11	6
Hawkins, James		2	4
Hawkins, Stephen		1	2
Holloway, Daniel	1	3	0
Hicks, Benjamin		13	10
Haggers, William		4	8
Hudson, Thomas		6	11
Hudson, Peleg		1	2
Hudson, Mary widow,		1	2
Hudson, Daniel		1	2
Huntington, David		11	6
Howard, Martin		13	10
Howell, Luke		1	2
Hayward, Joseph		2	4
Hayward, son of ditto,		1	2
Hayward, Samuel		2	4
Hull, Samuel		1	2
Hull, Samuel jun'r.,		4	8
Hull, Jonathan		2	4
Hull, John		11	6
Hargill, Christopher		1	2
Hardy, James		4	8
Hazard, George	3	9	1
Hill, Jeremiah		13	10
Hill, Joseph		2	4
Holt, William		2	4
Holmes, James		1	2
Hacker, Caleb		4	8
Harris, John		3	9
Halliburton, John	2	6	1
Hickey, ye silk dyer,		2	4
Huddy, Thomas		2	4
Huddy, Norton		4	8
Honyman, James	7	7	6
Honyman, George		2	4
Hoxse, Lodowick		3	6
Hoxse, Benjamin		1	2
Handy, Charles	4	12	2
Hathaway, Nathaniel		13	10
Hiers, John		2	4
Hammet, Nathan		3	6
Hammet, Benjamin		3	6
Halpin, James		2	4
Horsefield, Israel		9	3
Hazard, Stanton		9	3
Hazard, Benjamin		2	4
Hazard, Fones		1	2
Hayes, M. Moses	1	16	10
Irish, Charlas		2	4
Irish, George	4	12	2
Irish, Isaac		6	10
Johnston, Augustus		14	11
Johnston, Samuel	4	12	2
Johnston, Sylvester		1	2
Johnson, John		6	11
Johnson, Nicholas		4	8
Johnson, Richard		6	11
Isaac, Jacob		13	10
Jacob, Joseph	1	14	6
James, Benjamin gunsmith		4	8
James, William		6	11
James, John son of Wm.		2	4
James, Peter estate		2	4
Jeffers, Jonathan		9	3
Jeffers, Jonathan jr.,		2	4
Jeffers, Joseph		1	2
Jackways, Henry estate		5	9
Ingraham, Benjamin		4	8
Ingraham, John		6	11
Johnson, Elisha		1	2
Jenkins, ye boat builder		2	4
Keith, James	2	6	1
King, Samuel		6	11
King, Benjamin		2	4
Knap, Elijah		4	8
Keen, Samuel		4	8
Kelly, Robinson		1	2
Kelly, Katharine		2	4
Kilburn, John		13	10
Kensley, Frederick		6	11
Kenyon, Remington		4	8
King, John		1	2
Lawton, Elisha		5	9
Lawton, Jonathan		6	11
Lawton, Mathew		4	8
Lawton, John	3	6	10
Lawton, John jun'r.,		2	4
Lawton, Isaac capt.	2	10	8
Lawton, Robert	2	1	5
Lawton, George		1	2
Lawton, George & Robert,	2	6	1
Lawton, Samuel capt.		4	8
Lillibridge, Robert		3	6
Lillibridge, Robert jr.,	2	6	1
Lillibridge, Edward & Jessie		13	10
Levy, Moses	6	18	3
Levy, Benjamin		2	4
Levi, Hiam & Seixas	4	12	2
Langley, Peter		6	11
Lyon, James		2	4
Levy, Simeon		2	4
Lopez, Aaron	32	9	10
Lopez, David		13	10
Lyndon, Josias	2	6	1
Lyndon, Samuel		4	8
Lyndon, Caleb		1	2
Langley, John		6	10
Langley, William		11	6
Langley, Lee		4	8
Littlefield, Solomon		9	3
Leekmere, Nicholas	1	3	0
Lee, William		13	10
Langworthy, Andrew		4	8
Langworthy, John		2	4
Luchy, Thomas		4	8
Luther, Nathan		2	4
Low, Richard		9	3
Lopez, Abraham		2	4
Lopez, David jun'r.,		2	4
Lasscell, John		1	2
Lyon, William		2	4
Lawton, Jeremiah		4	8
Lake, William		9	3

(*To be continued.*)

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, *Friday*, Feb. 11.

SENATE.—Bills for the relief of the town of Bellexia, Iowa; for the relief of Mary Woodward; J. F. Pitcher; Christine Barnard; and bill authorizing changes in the location of certain land officers, were severally taken up and passed.

The Senate went into Executive session, and while therein, Mr. Badger's nomination as U. S. Judge by yeas 25, nays 25, was postponed indefinitely.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill for settling and adjusting the expenses incurred by the people of Oregon, in the Cayuse war, was passed.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., opposed the amendment heretofore offered to restore the civil for military authority at the armories.

Mr. Faulkner supported it, and after a reply the amendment was adopted. The Committee rose, when the amendments made in committee were concurred in—yeas 87, nays 57. Another bill passed. House adjourned, and for the third time passed over an order for an evening session.

WASHINGTON, *Saturday*, Feb. 12.

SENATE.—The House bill to regulate the fees of officers of the United States Courts, was taken up and considered.

Several amendments were proposed, debated and adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gorman, of Indiana, from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill from the Senate, appropriating $19,500 for the relief of Col. Fremont.

A verbal amendment was offered, and after some little debate, adopted. *Adj.*

WASHINGTON, *Monday*, Feb. 14.

SENATE.—The deficiency bill was taken up and considered.

Several amendments were discussed; one for paying light-house arrearages. In reference to the latter, Mr. Borland said facts had been disclosed before an investigating committee of the Senate, which would astonish the country, going to show that the most outrageous frauds had been committed in light-house contracts.

$25,000 was added for the pay of Senators for the called session after the 4th of March.

Mr. Cass's joint resolution affirming the Monroe doctrine, and applying it to Cuba, was taken up, when Mr. Douglas having the floor, proceeded to address the Senate at great length.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported to adjust the difficulties growing out of the sales by the general government of swamp lands heretofore granted to certain States.

The bill provided that in cases where the government had sold swamp lands granted to certain States, the money should be refunded on condition that they give a good title to the purchaser.

A debate followed between Messrs. Davis, Toombs, Moore and Cleaveland.—Mr. Cleaveland concluded by moving to lay the bill on the table, which was carried, yeas 116, nays 50.

An ineffectual attempt was made to reconsider the subject, when, after passing two Senate private bills, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *Tuesday*, Feb. 15.

SENATE.—A resolution was agreed to calling for copies of all applications made since 1835 by Great Britain to the United States for the right to fish on the coast of Florida.

The daily hour of meeting was fixed at eleven o'clock, and the order for the evening meeting rescinded.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

Mr. Gwin's amendment to give California $350,000 was discussed.

Mr. Chase proposed an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of Hiram Powers' statue of America.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the coinage bill, when Mr. Skelton, of N. J., concluded his remarks in its favor, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments, and rejected all those proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill was finally passed.

WASHINGTON, *Wednesday*, Feb. 16.

SENATE.—Mr Gwin moved taking up the Pacific railroad bill, and said he would regard the vote on his motion as a test vote on that bill.

Mr. Rowley moved to amend the provision making an appropriation for a continuation of the capitol extension, providing that no more money be expended till after the first of April, to allow an investigation into the alleged frauds to be proceeded with.

After other amendments had been made, the Deficiency bill was passed.

The Senate then took up the resolutions of the committee on Foreign Relations, relative to the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Mr. Gwin moved, as a test question, that the resolution be laid on the table, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Post Office appropriation bill passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Various unimportant amendments were made, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *Thursday*, Feb. 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of War to communicate the estimates for putting Portland, Me., in a good condition of defence.

Mr. Summer offered a resolution directing the Postmaster General to communicate a statement of the amount of postages collected in the United States on account of the British Post Office since the Postal Convention; also the amount of commissions allowed United States Postmaster on the same. Adopted.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

Mr. Bell resumed and concluded his speech in favor of the Bill, commenced on Saturday the 5th inst.

Mr. Smith followed in favor of the bill.

Mr. Chase supported Mr. Broadhead's substitute for a preliminary survey, and the subject was postponed after an Executive session which, continued until near 5 o'clock. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The bill establishing reciprocal trade with the British American Provinces was taken up.

10 o'clock—The House is still in session. A warm debate is going on upon a movement to impeach the Speaker, on a question raised by Mr. Lewis. The evening has been consumed in calling the Yeas and Nays—motion to adjourn, with an intention of retarding business. It is uncertain when the House will adjourn.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, *Friday*, Feb. 11.

SENATE.—Concurrences:—Resolution making additional compensation to newspapers publishing the public laws; petition of Catherine Rawson, for discharge of recognizance; of Abigail Clemons for liberation of Henry Clemons from the State Prison. Adjourned to Monday afternoon.

HOUSE.—The House concurred with the Senate in the amendment to the act providing for the time of closing the polls in the town of Newport.

The House also concurred with the Senate in the amendment to the order of notice on the petition of Harvey Chace and others for act of incorporation.

Mr. Cranston asked leave to be excused for the remainder of the session. Granted.

Petition of the Kentish Guards for appropriation; granted and act passed appropriating $500 to said Company.

Petition of Woonsocket Guards for appropriation. Granted and act passed appropriating $600 to said Company.

Petition of Providence Light Infantry Co. for appropriation. Granted and act passed appropriating $400 to said Company.

Petition of Providence Artillery Company, for appropriation. Granted and act passed appropriating $1500 to said Company. Adjourned till Monday.

PROVIDENCE, *Monday*, Feb. 14.

SENATE.—Concurrences with an amendment.—Petition of Joseph B. Mason, et al., for act of incorporation; petition of Abner Peckham, et al., to incorporate the Grocers and Producers Bank; petition of Alfred Anthony, et al., for act to incorporate the Butchers and Drovers Bank.

Concurrences.—Petition of the Bank of North America for amendment of charter; of Zachariah Parker, et al., for charter of East Greenwich Mill Company.

Read and passed.—Resolution for binding the public laws and making an index to the schedules.

Adjourned to 10 A. M. Tuesday.

HOUSE.—Resolution appropriating $300 for carpets of Court House, Newport.—Read and passed.

Concurred in amendments of senate.—Petition of Elam P. Littlefield, et al., for charter; petition of Charles Lippitt, et al., for charter.

Adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, *Tuesday* Feb. 15.

SENATE.—The Senate concurred in the passage of an act allowing Isaac Hathaway to locate a windmill.

Resolutions in relation to Peace advocated in petitions of the American and the Rhode Island Peace Societies. Passed in concurrence.

The Senate concurred in granting the petition of James McGallagan, for liberation of his son from State Prison.

Petition of William Sanford, administrator, for leave to sell a land warrant.—Granted.

Petition of South Providence Lyceum for a charter. Granted and act passed.

Concurrences.—Petition of Woonsocket Guards for an appropriation; of Providence Artillery Company for an appropriation.

Mr. Porter from the Committee on the Judiciary reported the act for the more effectual suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops, with many amendments, most of which are verbal.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

HOUSE.—Petition for amendment of charter of Pawtucket Gas Co. Granted and act passed.

The following petitions were continued with order of notice:—of C. S. Woodhull and others for act to incorporate Mount Hope Coal Co; of Libeus Gaskill and others for act to incorporate Mechanics Steam Power Co; of Stephen Wright and others for charter of plank road; of Apollos Richmond and others for act to incorporate Builders Iron Foundry; of S. P. Andrews and others for act to incorporate New England Iron and Coal Co.

Petition of Nathan M. Briggs and Wm. H. Hudson for allowance of bill, was reported from the Committee on Accounts with a recommendation that $250 be allowed and paid. Granted.

The act to limit the hours of labor and to regulate the employment of children in factories, was taken up and passed to a second reading.

Most of the morning session was occupied in re-considering the act in amendment of the Election law, which was sent to the House from the Senate for explanation. It finally passed.

The resolutions in relation to the religious liberty of American citizens abroad, were taken up, and after some farther debate, were adopted. Adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, *Wednesday* Feb. 16.

SENATE.—Concurrence.—The petition of the Providence Light Infantry for appropriation; Petition of Kentish Guards for appropriation; an act to enlarge the powers of the town meeting and town council of the town of Cranston.

The liquor law was taken up and gone through by sections. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The ten hour bill was taken up, discussed and referred to a select committee.

Newport Brass Band for charter. Granted and act passed.

The House concurred with the Senate upon the vote on petition of Stephen H. Waite for compensation for keeping a public School.

Petition of Robert H. Fuller that his son Geo. H. Fuller may be sentenced to the Providence Reform School.

A long discussion ensued upon this petition, as to the right of the courts to send persons over 18 years of age to the Reform School. The petition was laid upon the table for the present and the House adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, *Thursday*, Feb. 17.

SENATE.—The Committee appointed to ascertain quantity of liquor destroyed, &c., in the city of Providence under the "Maine Law," made a report.

The new liquor bill was passed, by a vote of 16 to 13. As it finally passed the Senate, it is not materially changed in its provisions.

Concurrences.—Resolution authorizing the Inspectors of the State Prison to fill in certain lands; resolution respecting the enjoyment of the rights of conscience by American citizens in foreign States.

Petition of Pawtucket Gas Company for amendment of charter. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—An act incorporating the town of Woonsocket was read and passed.—The Senate Homestead Exemption Act was discussed through the day, and was pending at the adjournment.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamers NORTHERN LIGHT from San Juan del Norte, and the UNCLE SAM, from Aspinwall, Feb. 3, arrived at New York on Sunday; the former with 160 passengers, and $448,000 in gold; and the latter with 359 passengers and $450,000 in gold, principally in the hands of passengers.

The principal features of the news has been already received by the steamers Philadelphia and Daniel Webster via New Orleans.

The legislature was in session at Valejo. The proposition to remove its sittings to Benicia was rejected.

The news is of painful interest, relating to the universal destitution in the mining regions, consequent upon the unusual floods. The facilities for communication with the interior were, however, improving.

Travel on the Isthmus has greatly improved by the conclusion of the rainy season. The passengers by the Panama route crossed from the Pacific to the Atlantic, in the short space of twenty hours.

The *Alta California* says:—The elapsed portion of the present winter has been characterized by a severity exceeding that of the corresponding period in 1849. Those who tided through that aqueous season have had occasion to modify their conception of a California winter. The result of this unusual rigor, more melancholy to relate, is a long catalogue of disasters, comprising the loss of many lives and the destruction of much valuable property. The saddest feature, however, presented, is the vast amount of suffering from absolute want of the necessaries of life, resulting in some instances ascertained, and in many more, we fear unchronicled, in positive starvation.

Accounts of a heart-rending character have reached us from various quarters, mostly the remote camps, which represent the destitution as not confined to solitary and scattered instances, but as affecting balefully entire communities. Famine has done its fell work within the snow-beleagured gorges of the mountains.

The immense quantity of rain which has fallen, swelling by its own volume and the wash from the deposits of snow upon the higher land, the rivers and streams, has occasioned freshets that have carried before them bridges and ferry-boats, cattle and houses, and have proved in a number of instances destructive of human life. The low bottom lands have been extensively inundated, all traces of tillage obliterated, improvements carried off, and agricultural operations retarded. The roads, in some cases impassible, have everywhere throughout the interior been rendered difficult to travel by accumulations of mud and snow.

The scarcity of provisions in many localities has resulted from several causes.—Before the beginning of the rain in the winter of 1851-'52, the traders in the mining districts laid in a heavy supply of merchandise at rather high figures, which, as the season was mild and open, with communication at no time seriously interrupted, could not be disposed of except at considerable sacrifice. The losses then incurred have tended since to restrict purchases for winter stocks, and the present inclement season opened upon very limited supplies throughout the interior.—The inadequate amount of staple articles of consumption in our markets, and consequent high prices, prevented more than partial remedying of the deficiency while transportation was practicable, the suspension of conveyance at last completed the evil. Freights advanced to 20c. ranging up to 40c., from the towns to the mining camps, according to the condition of the road and the distance to be travelled.—Transportation has been effected chiefly by pack-mules.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Royal mail steamship AMERICA, from Liverpool 5th, with 55 passengers, arrived at Halifax 17th inst.

ENGLAND.—Except a few miscellaneous items, we have nothing to report, politics and general news being alike dull.

A reform banquet was held at Manchester on the 3d, George Wilson in the chair. Milner Gibson, Messrs. Brotnerston, Heywood, Bright, and other members of Parliament were present.

Mr. Cobden having in a speech declared that he would bet $10,000 against 1s a week subscription to the Manchester Infirmary, that the French would never attempt to invade Britian, Wm. Brotherston has taken the bet, and bound Mr. Cobden over in legal bonds to the amount of £10,000.

There is talk of establishing a naval militia.

Dr. Newman has been fined £100 for his libel on Achilli.

FRANCE.—The state ceremony of the marriage of Napoleon and Eugenie took place Saturday evening, 30th, at the Tuileries, about 8 o'clock. The Grand Master of Ceremonies proceeded with two carriages to the Elysee, where the bride stood, to conduct her to her future lord. Accompanied by the Grand Master, the Spanish Minister, two ladies of honor, and the Countess, (her mother) Mademoiselle Montijo was conveyed to the Tuileries, where she was formally received by the Princess Mathilde and her ladies, who ushered her into the salon du famille, where the cardinals, marshals and officers were assembled.

The Minister of State, as officer of the L'Etat Civil, then declared his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III, by the defence of God and the will of the people, Emperor of the French, united in holy marriage to Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo. All parties then signed the requisite documents, and a salute of artillery announced the fact.

The Queen of Spain proposes to present the Empress with an Imperial Crown, and the Duchess of Alba, Eugenie's sister, sends an offering of eight beautiful Andalusian horses.

TURKEY.—The Turks commenced active operations against the Montenegrins Jan. 12th. During the day three villages were destroyed by fire. Omar Pacha, with 24,000 troops, was pushing on towards the Capital.

Austria had dispatched Jellachich to the frontiers with 18,000 troops.

The Count Saxe Leiningem was to go on a private mission to Constantinople, which was supposed to relate to Montenegrine affairs.

Although accounts are contradictory, enough transpires through the Dalmatian papers to show that fighting is going on, and with the atrocity of Turkish warfare. Prince Daniel pays 2 ducats for every Turk's head brought in.

BY THE MAILS.

A PET FISH.—Mr. J. G. Phinney, at the Dye House in this city, has a large water tank, of the capacity of several hogsheads, from which he procures a supply of pure water for use in his business. About six years since he obtained and placed in the tank a brook trout, of a few inches in length, and has since regularly fed it with scraps of meat, until it has attained a weight of six pounds, and a length of some eighteen inches. The tank is fed by a spring, and the overflow carried off by a pipe, so that the supply of water is constant cool and pure, and Sir Trout lives and enjoys life like a philosopher—another Diogenes in his tub.

This fish, although approachable by his owner, and always coming at his call, is shy in the presence of strangers, and when he sees only strange faces above him, usually retires to the bottom of his tub.—We paid a visit to this finny celebrity on Monday last, and approaching his domain alone, we found him suspended midway in the crystal fluid, slowly moving his fins to and fro, his beautifully spotted back gleaming in the light. As usual he took no notice of his strange visitor, although invited to acquaintance by such advances as crumbs thrown on the water; but when Mr. Phinney appeared with some strips of raw beef steak, his apathy gave place to the utmost activity. He would dart from the bottom, and throw himself clear out of the water, if a piece of meat was held above and almost always succeeded in catching it. He is an unsocial fish, and small ones, even of his own kind, are at once devoured if placed with him.

His last exploit in this line was killing and devouring a chub eight inches long. A man not long since was drinking from the tank, not knowing that it was tenanted, when the trout made a spring at his face, and severely bit his lip. An old angler cannot view his fine, plump proportions without a desire to throw a fly on the water and try how he would feel at the end of a rod.—*Kennebec Journal.*

EXPORTS OF POULTRY AND EGGS FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:—

It is calculated, here, that from a hundred and twenty to a hundred and fifty thousand turkies, and an enormous quantity of eggs, were exported to England for consumption, last week, from the ports of Boulogne, Calais, Cherbourg, Havre, and some others of the French channel-coast.—Such a supply might alone be thought to guarantee *Peace*: and, adropos of eggs, a London amateur advises that they should be sold everywhere by weight, and not by number; the difference is enormous; large eggs weighed, on trial, twenty-four ounces; the small, fourteen and a half; price the same. At the recent meeting of the London Horticultural Society, a dish of lemons was produced, as fine as any imported from abroad, which were grown at Plymouth, in the open air. The tree was planted upwards of thirty years ago, against a south wall; the only protection was mats or glass frames to exclude moisture; the plant was not affected by the coldness of the temperature.

The possessors of marble statues will be glad to obtain the following directions for cleaning and placing them, which were furnished by Mr. Powers.

Allow no one to touch them, for the oil on the skin will be sure to discolour the marble. In cleaning, be sure to use *pure* cold water only: and wash with a painter's small brush. To brush off dust merely, use a fly-trap made of peacocks' feathers, which is to be used for no other purpose, so you will be sure it is perfectly soft and dry. Cover the marble in summer with gauze to keep off the flies. If any flies or insects *should* get to it, use alcohol to remove the blemish, and on *no account* use soap or warm water, for it will be sure to discolour the marble. The light should fall on the statue or bust from such a height as to leave a hair breadth between the shade of the nose and the upper outline of the upper lip; and a shade in the window, of light cloth, is desirable.

SLAVE AND FREE LABOR IN CUBA.—Colonel Fuller, of the *New York Mirror*, in one of his letters from Cuba, speaks of the great and increasing scarcity of slaves on that island, which renders it a matter of *self-interest* with the planters to keep them not only in good working, but in a very healthy condition. A few years since, the Cubans obtained permisson from government to import Chinese laborers, and there are probably some seven or eight thousand on the island. These men bind themselves to work eight years, at the rate of four dollars and a half a month. At the expiration of the time they are permitted to return or remain in Cuba. The demand for labor is increasing so rapidly in the island, that orders for very large importations have been sent to China the present year. The Cubans would prefer to bring over laborers from Spain, but the government will not permit.

CUBAN CIGARS.—The number of cigars manufactured in Cuba baffles statistics.—Cabarga makes 3,000,000 of cigars a year, taking great pains in finishing them.—There are other establishments rolling out from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. And notwithstanding a full tobacco crop this year, cigars have risen in price within the last three weeks from three to five dollars a thousand. The cigars are made in this city, chiefly by men and boys, and there is a good deal of art in the manipulation of a good cigar. Much depends on laying the grain of the leaf the right way.

BUSINESS AT THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—Fifty thousand letters were sent from the New York Post office on Saturday, and, and between eighty and ninety thousand newspapers, filling 277 bags.—The Baltic also took out 30,000 letters on Saturday from the New York Post Office. Three years ago, or some time after Mr. Brady became Postmaster, the number of letters sent to California was about 25,000 a month. Now the number is 100,000.

NANTUCKET AND MADEIRA.—The Inquirer states that $267 have been collected in that town for the relief of the people of Madeira. This is truly the act of the good Samaritan, who poured *oil* upon the sufferer.

THE ERICSSON.—This ship sailed on Tuesday on another trial trip. It is intended that the ship shall be at Washington as early as the 4th of March.

THE MINT.—The total coinage of gold and silver at the mints of the United States the calendar year 1852, was $57,896,218, of which nearly $57,000,000 was gold.

THE SPIRITUAL RAPPING HUMBUG, (we use the phrase reverently,) has not even the poor merit of novelty, to recommend it, as we have heretofore had occasion to show. It is an old imposture exhumed, and it is a great pity that before some people make up their minds to go crazy about what they knowingly tell us is a "new revelation," they do not take some pains to acquaint themselves with such facts as a correspondent respectfully commends to their attention below. New Humbugs of this sort are bad enough,—but old ones re-galvanized should not be tolerated outside of the Lunatic Asylum:

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:

In this day of wonders it may be well to state that old wooden tables were known to be electrical nearly a century ago.—Upon the 145th page of the British "*Annual Register*," of 1760, will be found the following, viz:

"Oct. 12.—In a letter from Paris we "are informed of a singular discovery said "to have been lately made there by one "Father Ammersin; he pretends to have "found out that wood of every kind be"comes highly electrical when deprived of all its moisture and kept per"fectly dry. His method of making the "experiment is to put a piece of wood in "a warm oven or up a chimney, where a "constant fire is kept and to let it remain "there until it is quite dry, after which, in "order to prevent its acquiring fresh mois"ture, he boils it in wax or some kind of "drying oil, or otherwise coats it over "carefully with a strong coat of varnish.

"A wooden cylinder thus prepared and "suffered to grow cold, it is said, will "yield, on being rubbed, a greater quan"tity of electrical fire than even an or"dinary glass globe of the same dismeter."

"It is to be observed that whatever kind "of stuff is made use of to rub the cylinder "with it should be rolled five or six times "around the hand that presses against "it."

ARRIVAL OF A HUGE BOA CONSTRICTOR AND ITS YOUNG ONES.—On Sunday last there arrived at this port, in the ship Arrow, Captain Wyatt, from Para, a huge serpent of the Boa genus. The reptile is at least 18 feet in length, and was caught by some of the natives on the banks of the "mighty Amazon." Before it came into the possession of Captain Wyatt, it had satisfied its appetite by swallowing a full-grown goat. On the day the vessel left Para, the captain and crew were surprised to find that the serpent had given birth to 36 young ones. The "snaklets" were about two feet each in length, and in six weeks they have only grown about an inch in length. The report of this "birth extraordinary" soon spread at Para, and about 150 of the leading gentlemen of the place went on board the Arrow to see the mother and her interesting offspring. In about six days after the birth the mamma devoured 29 pigeons, being the first food she had tasted from the time she had feasted on the goat—a period of about three months. Captain Wyatt, since his arrival in Liverpool, has disposed of the boa constrictor and its progeny to Mr. Edmonds, now the proprietor of one of the travelling manageries of the late Mr. Wombwell, which is at present being exhibited in Manchester. The mother and three of the young ones has been conveyed to that town, but 33 of the snakelets have yet to be delivered, dead or alive, to the purchaser. They are at present, in seaman's phrase, adrift in the ship's hold, but will no doubt be recovered as the cargo is discharged. The bite of this snake is not venomous, so that the young wrigglers may easily be captured.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

FARMING IN MINNESOTA.—We extract the following from a private letter from St. Paul, Minnesota, dated the 30th December. I am now able to give you an account of my first year's operations. I reckon the one hundred and sixty acres, with one hundred acres plowed and fenced and a comfortable log-house on the premises, to have cost me, in all, about $700.—This includes charges for labor and carrying on the farm. I have now on hand 2,000 bushels of oats, worth at least sixty-five cents per bushel—$1,300; 100 bushels of potatoes, worth $50; and a sprinkling of corn. So that I have at least $1,349, amount realized first year, to offset against the $700 cost, expenses and all. And this, too, under unfavorable circumstances. A man tilling his own land would do far better. So much for Minnesota farming."

HALIBUT FISHERY.—The Gloucester fishermen are again prosecuting the halibut fishery on "George's Bank" with renewed vigor. There are now some seventy-five sail of vessels in the fleet. Notwithstanding the great loss of life and property most every season experienced by our Gloucester friends in this business, they seem never to give up the ship; and we regret to learn that at this time fears are entertained for the safety of two vessels, the "Franklin Pierce" and "Racer." These vessels left the port of Gloucester some three weeks ago, and have not been heard from. Both were new schooners, and together had about twenty men on board.—*Traveller.*

LIFE BOATS FOR REVENUE CUTTERS.—Francis' Metallic Life Boats have been ordered by the government for the six Revenue Cutters which are now being built at Somerset, Mass. These boats are considered safer and more durable than those formerly used in the service, which were constructed of wood. Iron is in fact superseding wood in very many branches of mechanics art.

A SYRIAC NEW TESTAMENT.—Professor Petermann of the Berlin University, is at present engaged at Damascus in copying, with the aid of other learned men, a Syriac New Testament of the sixth century, which, it is said, there is reason to believe was itself translated verbally from one of the earliest and most authentic Greek manuscripts.

COLONIZATION.—President Fillmore, through the contribution of $1000 by a number of citizens, has been made a life member of the Colonization Society. In his reply, he expresses his hearty approval of the Society, and remarks, that it "points out the only rational mode of ameliorating the condition of the colored race in this country."

UNITED STATES LANDS.—The United States owns, now to be put in market, one billion three hundred and eighty-seven millions five hundred and thirty-four thousand acres of land, which at $1,25 per acre, is worth $1,734,417,250.

PERHAPS it is not generally known, as it should be, that salt put in the mouth will instantly relieve the convulsive movements in fits, either of children or animals.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, at about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the Starch Factory, No. 95 Eddy street, owned and occupied by Joseph Martin and James G. Anthony. This was entirely destroyed, with its contents, and the stone building in the rear connected with the other for the same purpose. The wooden building adjoining on the north, also owned and occupied by Martin & Anthony, for the manufacture of Saleratus, was considerably damaged on the outside by fire, but its contents not much injured. The brick building adjoining, on the south, known as the Foundry, where the People's Legislature met in 1842, was also destroyed. It was owned, one half by Penniman & Jackson, and contained machinery for grinding logwood, but has not been used for some time. A wooden building next south of the Foundry, owned by Charles Dyer, and occupied on the lower floor by Patrick McCaudle, as a grocery store and dwelling and the upper part by three other Irish families, was nearly consumed with a portion of the furniture. A barn, built on the premises by Mr. McCaudle, was also destroyed. None of the occupants of the dwelling were insured, and the loss, though small in amount, falls heavily upon several of the poor families.

The whole loss is about $12,000, of which only $7,300 is covered by insurance. Messrs. Martin & Anthony were insured $5000 on buildings and contents, $3000 at the Commercial Mutual, and $2000 at the American, in this city. This, however, will not cover their loss. Messrs. Penniman & Jackson were insured $1,500 on building and machinery, at the People's office, Worcester. Mr. Clark had no insurance. Mr. Dyer was insured $800 at the Etna office, Hartford.

The disorganization of the fire department, caused by the suicidal course of our municipal authorities towards the firemen, was seriously manifested at the above fire, and resulted in a much greater loss of property than would have occurred had its former efficiency existed.—*Prov. Post.*

TROUBLE IN THE REAR!—A countryman came into our Printing Office a short time since, and after satisfying his curiosity, by looking at everything pertaining to "the art preservative of all arts," finally took a seat to rest himself. He chose an ink keg for a chair, the top of which was generously besmeared with Mathers' best. He sat there a few minutes, cogitating like Hercules on a stump, and then rose to depart. But, "lo, and behold!" the keg stuck like Crispin's wax to his nether garments, and the union was not dissolved without the exercise of his huge paw. But even then he was in a "fix." His breeches, which were of a mousy grey, did present a singular appearance, there being an indelible spot of the size of a goodly pancake. "Look here, mister," said our hero, "what in thunder's this?" "Ink, sir," replied our devil, at the same time grinning from ear to ear. "Ink! gor-a-mighty!" ejaculated the victim, "what shall I do? *Scrape me, scrape me!*" The devil told him the ink could not be removed without an application of turpentine, a remedy which our visitor did not seem inclined to make use of. He thereupon "made tracks" for the street, at the same time uttering sundry hard words not recorded in St. Luke's Gospel.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

A HINT TO THE FARMER.—We may send to England for Durham cows, and to Spain or Saxony for the choicest sheep; we may search the world over for cattle that please the eye; but unless they receive the best care and liberal feeding they will most assuredly deteriorate, and eventually become as worthless and as unworthy of propagation as any of the skeleton breeds that now haunt our rich but neglected pasture lands. We remember an anecdote in point, and will relate it by way of illustration. A farmer having purchased a cow from a county abounding in the richest pasturage, upon taking her to his own inferior pastures found that she fell short of the yield which he was informed she had been accustomed to give. He complained to the gentleman of whom he had purchased, that the cow was not the one he bargained for, or in other words that she was not what she was "cracked up to be." "Why," said the seller, "I sold you my *cow*, but I did not sell you my *pasture*, too."

CURIOUS MARRIAGE STATISTICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—It appears from the recent report on the subject of marriages made to the Legislature of Massachusetts, that 11,-966 parties were united in holy wedlock in that State last year. The oldest person married during the year was a man of 72 to a woman under 30. Eight females of fourteen and about forty of fifteen have become wives. The youngest couple were each sixteen years old. In Boston, one male of nineteen married a female of twenty-eight; and in Worcester, a lad of seventeen married a woman of thirty-eight. One man of thirty-eight married for the fifth time, and as high as the sixth marriage is found on the record. In Boston, a negro of fifty-eight was married for the sixth time—his sixth wife being a negress of fifty-five, and this was her third marriage.

A MAHOMETAN NEGRO IN SLAVERY.—It has been stated that a native African resides in Wilmington, N. C., eighty-three years old—forty five years a slave. His time is chiefly occupied in reading the Scriptures in Arabic. He writes the language with remarkable accuracy and beauty of penmanship. Upon which the Wilmington Commercial remarks: "We know Uncle More very well—Prince, as he is usually called here, on account of a rumor that he is the son of an African King. We believe the fact to be that he was a school teacher of the Arabic in his native country. Prince, is a general favorite, being very inoffensive, and one of the politest men of the age.

THE WILL OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.—A petition was presented to the Virginia Legislature, on Tuesday, from Alfred Moss, clerk of the county court of Fairfax, authorizing him to carry out of the commonwealth, the original will of General George Washington, for the purpose of having it lithographed, accompanied by a letter approbatory thereof from G. W. Parke Curtis, Esq., the sole surviving executor of Gen. Washington.

FORT LARAMIN.—Dates from this far western post to the 12th ult., have been received. The mail carriers had not been able to travel beyond that point for some three months, the winter having been the severest known for many years; large numbers of buffalo and antelopes having been frozen to death. The snow between Fort Laramie and Fort Kearney is fifteen inches deep.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1853.

Who first discovered America? Was it Christopher Columbus and his timid crew of Spaniards, in 1492? Was it Heriolf, the leader of the Viking Rovers, who landed on Vinland in 1001? or look we to the disciples of Confucius for the earliest history of our continent? The question of priority has never been settled, and each year opens new fields of enquiry, only to baffle and confound the student in his research. That America was early inhabited by a race in many particulars similar in habits and manners to those of nations still existing in the old world, there remains not a shadow of a doubt; but how and when they reached this continent and the cause of their extirpation, are all, it is feared, forever shrouded in mystery. There are strong minds bent upon this marvel and they may yet find a clue, but thus far their labors have but served to make the gloom doubly dark.

Our attention is called anew to this subject by an able article in the January number of the *Princeton Review*, in which the writer endeavors to establish the fact that the Chinese settled on this continent ten centuries prior to any visit to it by the nations of Europe, and that the Fusang described in Chinese history, in their records for the year 499, is no less than the American California. The idea is so novel that we take great interest in giving it an examination.

The foundation of the present theory rests on the marked similarity in the features of the Chinaman and the Canauche, and the remarkable affinity of the Otonic language, as now spoken by the nations of the western part of our continent, to the Chinese, both in its monosyllabic structure, and in its general vocabulary.

There is little difficulty in accounting for the appearance of the early descendants of Ham on the shores of America. Recent events prove the possibility of such a visit; first by accident and afterwards through a spirit of adventure. The junks of Japan have been thrown on the shores of California and the Sandwich Islands; the tides and winds of the Pacific setting strong in that quarter at certain seasons; and the land described by the Chinese historian of A. D. 499, to eastward of the "Great Ocean," is considered by learned interpreters as no other than the California of to-day. The description of the people of Fusang (a name of Japanese origin and given to a people whose commerce once extended from the Indian Archipelago to the shores of North America, and now applied to the latter) will answer for the Toltecs and Aztecs. Their general belief and forms of religion are the same, their mode of writing on the bark of trees, the fruits and general features of the country, their instruments of bronze and their ignorance of the use of iron and of the value of gold—these were all accurately described a thousand years before Columbus turned his prow westward.

And now that historians are looking to the Oriental literature for light on this point we may expect many startling revelations: though it is probable that the greatest fund of historic lore that could have rewarded the diligent enquirer, was destroyed by the Spaniards at the conquest of Peru. At that time the Aztecs were in possession of a hieroglyphic system of writing and of a great number of written volumes. Of these the Spaniards have testified that they "heaped up mountains" and burnt them. But there are the monuments still standing, and the hieroglyphics that have withstood the action of ages may yet be disciphered and forever put to rest the vexed question: "Who first discovered and settled America?

Local matters have of late occupied our columns to the exclusion of all else, and from week to week we have endeavored to crowd in a notice of Mr. Everett's speech before the Colonization Society.

This address is the most complete exposition of the state of Liberia, the capacities of the African race and the requirements of the Society, that we have ever read. It goes over the history of man's civilization and points to the time when the present races of whites were no more civilized than the African of to-day. The statement that the African is incapable of high intellectual culture, is denied, and instances given of his attainments. He also dwells on the sad results that have attended all attempts to explore and settle Africa by Europeans; the doom that awaits the white missionary to those shores, and the fatal effects of the blockade system; which has accomplished little in the way of checking the slave trade, while it adds greatly to the sufferings of the victims crowded on board the vessels that still hover around the coast. And he expresses a strong desire that the Society may recieve the encouragement it deserves, and that the odium heaped upon it by many in the United States, may be wholly removed.

The Colonization of Africa has never received from the American public the attention it merits.—Its history is too little known, its calls for aid are too often unheeded. Thus far its operations have been confined to a few members, and for thirty years they have had up hill work of it. Our Government has literally done nothing for the cause, and to its disgrace be it said, the Republic, planted by these States, remains unacknowledged. Jealousies have crept in to baffle the efforts of the most ardent and prejudices have been aroused to restrain those who would seek their future home on the shores of Africa. But with all these difficulties to contend with, Liberia is now too well established to be checked by such efforts on the part of its defamers. Grow it will, most assuredly, but not with the rapidity we might look for were its objects better understood; but all who watch it feel that under Providence it will be the means of freeing this country of its surplus population of slaves and free colored and open the way to the civilization of the benighted millions who now roam over the burning wastes of Africa.

On Tuesday afternoon, the schooner *Adelaide*, Captain James, came into the harbor on fire, and ran directly into Commercial Wharf, where she tied up. She has a cargo of 1000 casks of Lime on board and had sprung a leak, which caused combustion. That she was on fire at the time was very evident; the decks were so hot the tar in the seams melted and the smoke issued from different parts of the vessel. A number of the inhabitants soon assembled. The Sheriff, by order of the Town Council, took command and had her stripped, and engines No. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and hosecart 1 were called to the spot. We understand that the Captain protested against the acts of the Sheriff, and now threatens to prosecute the Town for damages. We cannot believe that one can be so weak and ungrateful as to think of such a course. He came in here in distress, leaking and with fire in the hold; and, without for a moment considering the risk to the town, brought his vessel directly into the dock, where, had the fire broken out it would inevitably have spread, to the destruction of much property. The citizens came promptly to his assistance and endeavored to save as much of the property as possible, and for this act of disinterested-ness the town is to be prosecuted.

If any one is to be made accountable for his temerity, we hope it will be this same Captain, for daring to bring a burning vessel into a position that endangered the safety of the whole town.

On Monday evening, there will be an Assembly at Masonic Hall. We understand that it is not to be a dress ball, but a social gathering, and to be entered into with spirit, with the avowed purpose of having a good time. The Ladies are respectfully requested to be in readiness at the appointed hour.

We are requested to state, that a company is being formed, for the purpose of furnishing Milk at the old *price*, and the *measure* now in use will be continued.

To the Editor of the Newport Mercury :—

The following communication was received in answer to a letter which the writer addressed to the Secretary of State of Michigan. By placing it before your readers, they may be able to judge whether life is less safe in Michigan since the abolition of capital punishment, than it is in other States that still depend upon the terrors of the slip knot and the gallows for its protection. Hanging is the penalty for murder in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The proportional ingredient of foreign population in those States is not probably greater, if as great, as in Michigan. Notwithstanding this, the official returns show fewer convictions for murder in the latter State than sometimes occur in single cities of the former States in one week. The crime of murder is undoubtedly on the increase in the United States, and it probably will be, so long as it is punished mainly by threats of the law, which are seldom executed.

In referring to the statistics furnished by the Secretary, it should be borne in mind that the number of convictions in Michigan are probably twice as many in proportion to murders committed, as would occur in a State where the death penalty is in force.

The petitions referred to by the Secretary were presented to the Legislature in 1848, and originated under circumstances very similar to those which have recently been so widely circulated in our own State by the city authorities of Providence. The Michigan petitions never reached a vote in either branch of the Legislature.

Who believes that under the old law of Rhode Island, the murderer of Pullen would have been convicted and hanged? Under the new law, he has been convicted, (and we presume sentenced to imprisonment for life.)

How absurd, then, to make this case of crime the ground for asking the repeal of the very law that has proved efficient for its punishment, and for the re-establishment of the old law—which if in force would in all probability have turned the murderer again loose upon society, emboldened and encouraged by impunity of the past to the commission of further crimes.

Thus the spirit of revenge, like ambition, "sometime o'erleaps itself and falls on 'tother side." It is a passion that should never be allowed place in the heart of a legislator. The object of every christian law should look to the suppression of future crime—not to vengeance on the perpetrators of that already committed. Leave that to God—with whom it alone belongs—and before whose infallible judgement seat many of the judges of this world would doubtless be glad to exchange places with some they have judged. Here—yes, and sentenced to be hanged, too! A law that imposes capital punishment pre-supposes every man to be a hangman—for what right has any member of society to require that service of another, the performance of which he himself would evade? It is to be hoped that our legislature, as well as that of Michigan, will give the new law a fair trial before they agitate its repeal. H.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
Lansing, Michigan, Dec. 17th, 1852. }

Dear Sir :—Your favor of the 6th ult., reached me at Grand Rapids, as I was about starting for this place. Upon my arrival here I found it necessary to proceed at once to Detroit and from thence to New York city. I returned only day before yesterday, and I hasten to reply to your inquiries.—This delay, much regretted by me, has, however, enabled me to give you the result of the past year, which I find in the report of the State's Prison Inspectors, laid on my table this morning. From said report I find the number of convictions in the year 1851, as follows:

Murder in first degree	2
Murder in second degree	1
Manslaughter	8
1852.	
Murder in first degree	2
Murder in second degree	none
Manslaughter	1

Besides these, were two in each year convicted for assault with intent to kill.

The highest vote cast in this State at the recent election, was 83,416, which would indicate a population of about five hundred thousand. Suppose it to have averaged for the two years 450 000. We have nine convictions in the two years for murder and manslaughter, which is just one each year to every one hundred thousand of population. Two each year for murder in the first degree, (the only crime which was previously punishable with death,) which is one for every two hundred and twenty-five thousand of population. This certainly does not exhibit that *alarming* increase of crime which the devotees of the death penalty predicted would ensue—nor that dangerous insecurity to which our lives would all be exposed if the penalty was abolished. I think this expose will compare favorably with that of any State similarly situated in other respects which retains the death penalty in its code of laws. You desire my opinion of the public sentiment in this State in regard to the present law. It is a subject I never hear mentioned in private conversation—and is not at all discussed in the newspapers of our State that I have seen. I conclude, therefore, that there is a very general acquiesence in the law as it is. Since the session of 1845 no petitions have been presented to our Legislature asking its repeal. I am satisfied the disposition generally of our citizens is to give the law a fair trial. It has now been in force nearly six years and the results thus far have been satisfactory.—Unless there should be a large increase of this class of crime, it would not be possible to get the present law repealed.

Very Respectfully, Yours,
C. H. TAYLOR.

To Thos. R. Hazard,
Newport, R. I.

On Tuesday evening last, Rev. E. H. Chapin of New York, delivered the closing lecture before the Mechanics' Association. His subject was "The City and the Country." From the high reputation of the speaker we were prepared for an intellectual treat, and in this we experienced no disappointment. Mr. Chapin is at the head of the school he represents, and wherever he speaks, his commanding eloquence draws together a crowd of delighted hearers. On Tuesday evening some portions of his discourse were grand; yet truth compels us to say, they owe more of their force to his masterly delivery than to any depth of thought. He has a wonderful command of language, and so selects his words and constructs his sentences, that the real labor it has cost is not apparent. Like the work of the Artist; if the picture is skilfully drawn, and all the parts are subservient to the one thought they are intended to embody, the hand and materials are never permitted to intrude upon the contemplative mind.

The lecture of Mr. Chapin was a contrast of City Life with that of Country Life. The first is man and his works; the later is nature. In the one we study the development of humanity; the latter leads to contemplation of the wonders of creations, and to repose upon the hill side or by the brook. The one is artificial and altogether made up of forms and ceremonies; the other avoids formalities and delights in the natural expressions. And so on, through all the contrasts that readily present themselves to one who dwells in a city, but who is still familiar with country life. The opportunity to hit off fashionable life in the metropolis, and its counterpart in the country, was not lost sight of, and the rub he gave the beaux and belles was as happy as it was forcible. After his lashing, plaided pants must have engaged limbs that felt rather streaked. But far before this was his tribute to the Merchant princes of New York, for their generosity and zeal in noble deeds, as exemplified in the Grinnell expedition; and when he alluded to the ice-bound mariner in the Northern Ocean, it was with a burst of eloquence that filled the house. Room is not accorded us for a more extended notice of this finished production. We hope, however, that we shall again have the pleasure of listening to Mr. Chapin.

We learn with regret that the Concert announced for next Tuesday evening, under the direction of Prof. Root, is unavoidably postponed a week or ten days, owing to the severe illness of one of the Troupe. Due notice will be given of the time when he Concert will come off.

There will be services in the Mill St. Church, to-morrow (all day)

We have now an *Historical Society* in the town of Newport. The call made through these columns a few weeks since, met a generous response, and primary meeting was shortly after planned and carried into effect. The gentlemen present at that meeting voted: That it is expedient to form an Historical Society in the town of Newport, and that said body shall be known as the Newport Historical Society. A Committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and report at an adjourned meeting, on Monday evening; at which time a much larger number assembled, and an outline of Constitution, offered by the Committee, was read, received, and adopted.

The following officers were then elected for the time being:—

Dr. David King, *President.*
Rev. A. H. Dumont, *1st Vice President,*
Wm. Littlefield, *2d Vice President.*
Geo. C. Mason, *Corr. Secretary.*
R. J. Taylor, *Rec. Secretary.*
N. H. Gould, *Treasurer.*
B. B. Howland, *Librarian and Keeper of Cabinet.*

The election of trustees was postponed to the next meeting, and a Committee was appointed to draw up a code of By-Laws and report at that time. The adjourned meeting will be holden on Monday evening next at seven and a half o'clock, in the Hall of Engine Co. No. 5, on Touro St.

The first step has now been taken to secure to this town a Society, the importence of which cannot be questioned. It should have been formed at an early period in our history. Many documents that could have been gathered and preserved by a regularly organized Society at that time, are irretrievably lost; but there are still many important papers in the possession of families, which we doubt not will now be brought from their hiding places and deposited with the Cabinet Keeper of the Society. There are but few in the community who are not interested in preserving everything that has a bearing on our early history, and it is to be hoped that all will take a lively interest in the *Newport Historical Society* and do everything in their power to further its object.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The Illustrated Magazine of Art; Alex. Montgomery, New York.—We had with pleasure the issue of a work of this class in America. England and France have their serials devoted to the principles of Art and it is quite time for a similar issue in this country. The Illustrated Magazine is published monthly, and is edited by Mr. Cassell, who for a number of years conducted a similar work in England, with great success. For the prospectus the reader is referred to our advertising columns.—The February number contains a great variety of matter, and twenty-four spirited illustrations. Of the correctness of many of these we speak from acquaintance with the originals or the scenes represented. They are not coarse productions, hatched up to be passed off as "Embellishments," but are carefully drawn with artistic feeling and for the purpose of assisting and instructing the reader. The Magazine is furnished at a very moderate price, and we wish it every success.

Peterson's Ladies National Magazine.—The January, February and March numbers of this work are before us. When a periodical has reached its twenty-third volume, as is the case with the one under notice, it is reasonable to suppose that it is based on a good foundation. Such we believe to be the case with the Ladies' National. It is edited by Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, a writer of known worth and one who has long catered for the public, and Charles J. Peterson, who is also the publisher. Each number of the work is embellished, and its literary department is composed of articles entirely original. It is furnished to subscribers at $2 a year.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The March number came to us early in the present month. It boasts its usual variety in every department, and its editor caters well for his Lady readers—Tales, Historical sketches, Illustrated articles on Art matters, Embroidery patterns and Model Cottages are the leading attractions of this work.

Metereological Diary for January, 1853.

JANY.	Thermom'r. 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 P.M.	WIND	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.		
1	20	45	36	N NW	Rain	Rain	cloudy
2	35	40	36	NW NE	clear	clear	do
3	32	44	37	NE SE	cloudy	all	day
4	34	36	20	NE	cloudy	Snow	Snow
5	20	32	22	NW	cloudy	clear	clear
6	20	36	34	NW SW	clear	cloudy	do
7	34	46	38	SW	do	clear	do
8	34	48	42	SW	cloudy	do	do
9	36	50	40	SW	clear	clear	clear
10	35	48	38	NW SW	do	do	do
11	35	40	38	NE	cloudy	Rain	cloudy
12	34	34	25	NE	Snow	snow	do
13	32	30	30	NE	snow	all	day
14	30	34	30	NE	do	do	cloudy
15	28	40	33	NW	clear	clear	clear
16	23	20	10	NW	do	do	do
17	5	25	20	NW	do	do	do
18	23	30	28	NE	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
19	24	33	24	NW	clear	clear	clear
20	24	33	30	NW SW	do	do	do
21	24	35	28	NW	do	do	do
22	24	38	36	NW SW	do	do	do
23	38	40	36	SE	Rain	all	day
24	34	42	36	SW	clear	clear	clear
25	28	36	35	SW	clear	clear	snow
26	16	24	9	W NW	clear	clear	clear
27	9	28	21	NW	do	do	do
28	16	32	26	NW	do	do	do
29	20	36	26	NW SW	do	do	do
30	30	38	35	W SW	do	do	do
31	23	40	30	NW SW	do	do	cloudy

Mean average of this month, 22 27
do do do last year, 26 11
Mean average of Jan. 1844, coldest in 36 years, 23 25
Mean do of Jan. 1838, warmest in 35 years, 37 01

Remarks.—From our table it appears that the month of January has been about 6 degrees colder than January last year, 9 degrees warmer than the coldest January on our record, and 5 degrees colder than the warmest January.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

—ARRIVED—

SUNDAY Feb. 13.—Brig Xenephon, York, Cardenas for Portland.

Sch Susan Ludwig, Walden, Prov for Phil; Adriana, Sergeant, Baltimore for Boston; Georgia, Pettergill, Somerset for Portland.

MONDAY, Feb 14.—P B Pathfinder, McDonald, fm a cruise.

Sch James, Pierce, Newburyport for Norfolk; Artist, Wigging, fm New London.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.—Brig Isabella, Nickerson, Prov. for Baltimore; Teora, Parritt, Bermuda for Prov.

THURSDAY Feb. 17.—Sch Dresden, Richardson, Wilmington for Boston; Jno. Simmons, Small, Prov for Norfolk; Chas. H. Northam, Barker, do for N. York; Edward, Ames, Boston for Baltimore; Northern Light, Coombs, do for Norfolk; Adelaide, James, Rockland for N. York, leaking badly and on fire, with a cargo of lime in the hole.

Slp Rienzi, Durfee, Prov for N. York.

FRIDAY Feb. 18.—Ship Tennessee, Blackford, Prov for N. York.

Brig Thos. B. Watson, Bleckman, Prov for New York.

Sch Minervia, ——, F. River for Baltimore.

Slp Fashion, Reynolds, fm Wickford; Thomas Hull, Hull, Prov for N. York.

MEMORANDA.

Spoken in October, ship Helen Augusta, Fales, 900 bbls this season, bound on a cruise for sperm whale, off the California coast.

At Mariel 10th, bark Saranac, Bigley, for Wilmington, ready.

At Havana 9th, bark J. A. Hazard, Gardner, for Savannah 13th.

Arr at Havana 30th, brig Confidence, Melvill, 3 days fm Mobile, and was disg 7th; 31st, brig John Balch, Handy, fm this port.

Sld fm Wilmington NC., 10th, brig Ellen Hayden, Smith, for Havana.

At Savannah 14th, brig Cardiff, Melvill, b'g for Havana.

Arr at Bristol 13th, brig Henry Marshall, West, fm Boston.

Arr at Norfolk 10th, schr Metis, Dorr, 50 hours fm this port.

Arr at Norfolk 11th, schr Henry Castoff, Gardner, fm New York.

The Light Boat *Ledyard*, Capt. Champlain, having been detained to make some necessary alterations is now ready, and will take her station at Brenton's Reef, the first part of next week.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1853.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets.	High water
19 Saturday,	6 41	5 19	4	5 4 15
20 Sunday,	6 39	5 21	4	58 5 7
21 Monday,	6 38	5 22	5	44 5 56
22 Tuesday,	6 37	5 23	6	25 6 45
23 Wednesday,	6 36	5 24	rises	7 30
24 Thursday,	6 34	5 26	6	52 8 14
25 Friday,	6 33	5 27	8	6 8 56

Full Moon, 23 d 2 h 40 m evening.

New York Grain Market.

The Wheat market has become unsettled, and as the views of buyers and sellers are widely variant there has been very little done—the only sales are for good White Ohio at $1,24; and prime White Southern, $1 25. Rye is plenty and lower—River sold at 85 cents in the slip. Barley is dull and rather nominal. Oats continue plenty, and prices have again receded—we quote Western and State 46 a 48 cents, Jersey 42 a 45, Pennsylvania 44 a 46, and Southern 38 a 42. Corn is in good supply, and with only a moderate demand for export and home use, prices have receded 1 a 2 cents—the sales are closing at 60 a 62 cents for unsound, 64 a 65 for White Southern, 64 a 65 for Yellow do, 63 a 64 for mixed do, and 66 for Jersey Yellow. White Beans are firm at $1.81½ a $1.87½.

Brighton Market, Thursday last.

At Market 850 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 1250 Sheep and Lambs, and 1270 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle.*—About 8 fair supply at market and a small advance was realized, and we average our quotations to correspond, viz: Extra $7 a 7 50, first quality $6 25 a 6 88; second $5 50 a 6; third $4, 5 a 5.25.

Working Oxen—A sales only noticed; $75, 88 and 110.

Cows and Calves—$25, 28, 32, 37, 42 a 55.

Sheep and Lambs—sales $3, 4, 4 75, 5, 6 25, 6 50 and 7.

Swine—A lot of Ohio hogs, good quality, 6 and 7 and several small lots 6¼ a 6¾; fatho gs 6¼ a 6¾ 7.

New Bedford Oil Market.

Sperm.—We note a sale of 80 bbls since our last, at $1 20, cash, at which price the market is firm. During the week the stock, which was reduced to 1500 bbls, has been increased by the arrival of the Superior at this port with 1120 bbls, and the Suliote at Boston with 837 bbls.

Whale.—We hear of no transactions since our last. Holders are asking 70c per gal. Stock in this market (including Fairhaven) 850 bbls. The cargo of the Chas. Phelps, at Stonington, 22d ult., was sold in New York a few days after her arrival at 62½c per gal. The Jefferson arrived at New London, 9th inst., with 2800 bbls. No sales from her cargo had been made up to the 12th inst.

MARRIED.

In Boston, 10th inst., Maj. Wm. H. Weaver, formerly of this town, to Miss Sarah Sumner Ridgeway, of B.

In Bristol, 5th inst., Mr. Samuel N. G. Munro to Miss Amet E. Slade; 8th, Capt. John Gladding to Miss Elizabeth Lawless, all of that town.

In Providence, 12th ult., Mr. William L. Millington, of this town, to Miss Elizabeth L. Northup, of P; 13th inst, Mr. Henry A. Horton of P. to Miss Jane Leet, of Bristol; Mr. Rufus B. Smith, of P. to Miss Hannah T. Macomber, of Fall River.

In Wickford, 6th inst., Capt. William H. Lewis to Miss Phebe Elizabeth, only daughter of Capt. N. V. Gardiner, all of W.

In New Bedford, 27th ult., Capt. P. Swan, of Warren, R. I., to Miss Adaline Athearn, of Martha's Vineyard.

DIED.

In this town, 12th inst., Miss Harriet Marsh, aged 63 years.

In this town, 18th inst., Fanny Esther Dixwell, daughter of Richard and Sarah L. Canfield, aged 3 years, 10 months and 12 days.

"Is it well with the Child?"

Is it well with the child?—It is well!—
That bright one is gone, evermore
With God and with Jesus to dwell
In peace on Eternity's shore.

Is it well with the child?—It is well!—
A shadow passed over the eye—
From the hand of the Father it fell—
It passed—there's a star in the sky!

Is it well with the child?—It is well!—
It is well with that innocent one!
Not gloomy for her be the knell,
Though her grave lies in life's morning sun.

Is it well with the child?—It is well!—
And well, too, with us shall it be,
When we become children and dwell,
Sweet spirit, in Heaven with thee!

In this town, 15th inst, Mrs. Elizabeth H., wife of Mr. William A. Sweet, aged 39 years.

In New York, 8th inst, Mr. James E. Gorton, formerly of this town, aged 41 years.

In New Shoreham, 5th inst., Mrs. Esther, wife of Mr. Edward Dodge, aged 74 years.

In New Bedford, 9th inst., Mrs. Tabitha wife of Mr. Head Dyer, formerly of Little Compton, R. I., aged 78 years.

In Bristol, 4th inst., Mr. Henry N. Greene, aged 36 years; 5th, Mrs. Sally, widow of Mr. Ellery Sandford, aged 87 years; 10th, an infant son of Mr. Nathan Cole.

In Wickford, 12th inst, Capt. Beriah Gardner, aged 83 years.

In Tiverton, 15th ult., Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. William Cudworth, aged 62 years.

In California, Mr. Robert O. Rose, of Rhode Island.

In Providence, 11th inst, Stephen, son of Mr. Samuel D. Wickes, aged 14 years; Mrs. Abigail Roberts, aged 68 years; 13th, Emily J., daughter of Mr. Peleg Hull, aged 12 years; 14th, Mrs. Harriet, widow of Capt. Crowe I. Bray, aged 54 years; Charles F., son of Mr. Alanson Smith, aged 8 years; 15th, John A., son of Mr. Edwin Burnham, aged 1 year; 16th, Hannah W., daughter of Mr. Gideon A. Smith, aged 2 years and 8 months.

In Little Compton, R. I., 22d ult., Miss Rhoda Taylor, aged 69 years.

In Crompton Village, 5th inst., Mr. Jonathan Tiffany, aged 44 years.

In Warren, 10th inst., Mrs. Mary, widow of Capt. John Tyler, of Barrington, aged 85 years.

House Wanted,

A PLEASANTLY SITUATED and convenient house in the upper part of the town, wanted by the year. An unfurnished house preferred, liberal rent given.

Address H. P. Union Square, P. O., New York City, or the Editor of this paper. Feb. 19.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 14, 1853.

WM. H. HUDSON, Executor of the Will of *FREELOVE A. JAMES*, late of Newport, dec'd, presents his first account on said estate for allowance. The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday, the 14th day of March next at 10 o'clock, A. M., notice is ordered to be given thereof for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

Feb. 19. B. B. HOWLAND, *Prob. Clk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 14. 1853.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, dated 12 Nov. 1852, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

JOHN MITCHELL,

late of Newport, dec'd, is presented to this Court by Lydia Mitchell, sole Executrix therein named for Probate and letters testamentary to issue thereon, the same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday, the 14th day of March next at 10 o'clock, A. M., notice is ordered to be given thereof for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

Feb. 14. B. B. HOWLAND, *Prob. Clk.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ABIGAIL ALMY,

late of Little Compton, dec'd, and has accepted of said trust and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate to make settlement with him without delay.

ISAAC B. RICHMOND, *Executor.*
Little Compton, Feb. 19, 1853.

HAZARD & CASWELL,

HAVE pleasure in announcing to their many friends and customers, that they have opened a branch of Apothecaries' Hall, at 138 Thames Street, next the Post Office, under the name of "HALL OF PHARMACY." The stand is well known as having been occupied for some years past by Mr. C. G. C. Hazard, and the location a desirable one to meet the wants of our customers in the lower part of the town. We have entirely refitted it, in a convenient and elegant manner, and hope by strict personal attention to render it worthy the same reputation and success which it has been our good fortune to enjoy at Apothecaries' Hall. Our Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals are purchased by experienced judges, with special reference to their perfect purity. Old or damaged articles are rejected, and our utmost endeavors shall not be wanting, to furnish the best and purest articles of their kind at as reasonable prices as equally good qualities can be purchased.

The HALL OF PHARMACY will be closed during divine service, each Sabbath MORNING. Apothecaries' Hall, during AFTERNOON service, *and both will be open during the rest of the day, for the sale of Medicines alone. No fancy goods of any kind will be sold on that day.* Medicines will be dispensed at night from APOTHECARIES' HALL.

HAZARD & CASWELL,

Apothecaries' Hall,	Hall of Pharmacy,
Washington Square,	138 *Thames Street,*
Cor. Meeting Street.	*Next Post Office.*
R. R. Hazard, Jr.	Philip Caswell, Jr.

Newport, Feb. 19.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Feb. 14, 1853.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

COMFORT TOMPKINS,

late of Little Compton, dec'd, was presented for Probate and Letters testamentary thereon, by Clarke Tompkins, Executor in said Will named. On the foregoing, it is ordered that the same be received and the consideration of the approval of said Will, and granting letters testamentary thereon, referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Office of the Clerk of Probate in said Little Compton, on Monday, the fourteenth day of March next at one o'clock, P. M., and that public notices of the same be given by inserting said application and this order of notice thereon for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

Feb. 19. OTIS WILBOR, *Prob. Clk.*

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Feb. 14, 1853.

APPLICATION is made for a settlement of the account of John Dyer, Executor to the Will of

ABIGAIL IRISH,

late of Little Compton, dec'd. On the foregoing, it is ordered that the settlement of said Account with this Court, be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Office of the Clerk of this Court in said Little Compton, on Monday, the fourteenth day of March next at one o'clock, P. M., and that Public notice of the same be given by inserting said application and this order of notice thereon for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

Feb. 19. OTIS WILBOR, *Prob. Clk.*

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Feb. 14, 1853.

APPLICATION is made for the Appointment of an Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM SIMMONS,

late of Little Compton, dec'd. On the foregoing, it is ordered that the appointment of Administrator as aforesaid, be referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Office of the Clerk of this Court in said Little Compton on Monday the fourteenth day of March next at one o'clock, P. M., and that Public notice of the same be given by inserting said application and this order of notice thereon for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

Feb. 19. OTIS WILBOR, *Prob. Clk.*

For Sale or to Let.

THE WELL KNOWN BOARDING HOUSE situated in Broad Street, (near the State House) known as the BROAD STREET HOUSE, and formerly kept by Joseph Fish. The House is nearly new, has a large Cistern and never failing well of water in the basement. Also, on the premises is a large stable. Possession given the 10th of April. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber, corner of Spring and Mary streets.

2d mo. 19. JOSEPH FISH.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Ann Smith, having left my bed and board, without sufficient cause, I hereby caution all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Feb. 17, 1853.—3w*. JAMES T. SMITH.

TEMPERANCE SERMON.

THE REV. MR. ADLAM'S Temperance Sermon, postponed last Sunday on account of the weather will be delivered to-morrow evening at the First Baptist Church, at 6½ o'clock.

NEW BOOKS.

Godey's Lady's Book for March,
Ladies National Magazine for March,
Graham's Magazine, for March,
The Illustrated Magazine of Arts for February,
The Horticulturist, for February,
The Experience of Life,
The Miseries of human life, The first number of Putnam's new Library.
for sale by
Feb. 19. CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

NEW FASHION DRAIN PIPES.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Drain Pipes, for sale cheap, by
N. M. CHAFEE,
Feb. 19. 210 Thames St.

NEW BOOKS.

Light and Shade, by Anna H. Drury, author of "Friends and Fortune" &c.,
Experience of Life, by Miss Sewall author of "The Earls Daughter" &c.,
Lady Bird, by the author of "Ellen Middleton," "Grantley Manor" &c.,
The Luck of Barry Lyndon: a Romance of the last century, by W. M. Thackeray, author of Pendennis &c., 2 vols. $1,00,
The Rector of St. Randolph's: or superannuated, by F. W. Shelton, A. M., author of "Salarder" &c., $1,00,
Cousin Frank's Household, or scenes in the old dominion, by Pocahontas, 75 cts.,
Lamartine History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France, Vol. 3, 75 cts.,
Memoir of Mrs. York, late Miss Emily Swaldo, formerly Baptist Missionary in Greece.
for sale by
Feb. 12. W. H. PEEK, 99 Thames Street.

Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 7, 1853.

JOSEPH A. CARR, Administrator on the estate of

THOMAS C. SHERMAN,

late of Newport, mariner, dec'd, comes and prays the Court to pass an order for him as Administrator to further pay and distribute to and among the creditors of said Thomas C. Sherman whose claims have been allowed by the Commissioners on his estate, the balance of his amount settled with said Court the 24th March 1851. The same is referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Clerk's Office, in Newport on Monday, the 7th day of March next at 10 o'clock, A. M., notice is ordered to be given thereof for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place be heard thereon.

Feb. 12. B. B. HOWLAND, *Prob. Clk.*

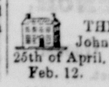
Furnished House to Let.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S HOUSE in Mill Street, next West of the residence of Gov. Gibbs. The house is beautifully situated for a summer residence and will be let for the summer months furnished, by applying to
CHARLES SHERMAN,
on the premises.
Newport, Feb. 12, 1853.—4w*.

FOR SALE.

The Schooner EAGLE, of about 80 tons, in good condition, as she now lies at the Perry Factory Wharf. For further particulars enquire of the Subscribers,
SILAS H. COTTRELL & CO.
Newport, Feb. 12, 1853.

TO LET.



THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 23 John Street, and possession given the 25th of April. For particulars, apply at
Feb. 12. THIS OFFICE.

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NOW READY, PRICE 25 CENTS.

The second number of the "Illustrated Magazine of Art," the greatest monthly Illustrated Magazine ever published. Contents of the February number, Part II.:

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Each succeeding number will contain a great variety of highly interesting original and selected matter in its various departments, contributed by the most popular writers of the day. No efforts or expense will be spared to render the work in every respect worthy of its name, a Magazine of art, and decidedly superior to any pictorial magazine ever published in this or any other country.

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The parts will appear on the First of every month, at fifty cents each.

Part I., contains Albert Durer, his Life, Portrait, and Specimens of his choicest Works, six of which are separate plates.

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Sent postage free for 12 months on receipt of $6.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY,
17 Spruce street, New York,
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PRIZE MEDAL, HONEY SOAP,

OF DELICATE PERFUMES and very emollient, manufactured only by F. S. Cleaver, 18 Red Lion Square, Holborn, London—also
Cleaver's refined and delicately Perfumed
HONEY SHAVING SOAP,

Cut in suitable sizes to rub on the chin, after which, by dipping the shaving brush in hot water, & applying it to the face, a thick, creamy, and permanent lather will be produced, which so softens the beard, without irritating the skin, as to render the usual disagreeable task of shaving, a comparative pleasure. *One trial will prove its efficacy.*

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All will be disposed of
at some prices or another.

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WATER CURE PHYSICIAN.

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Feb. 12. R. J. TAYLOR'S.

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Jan. 29. CARR'S, 171 Thames St.

A CHOICE LOT OF FIGS just received and for sale cheap at
Jan 29. CARR'S, 171 Thames St.

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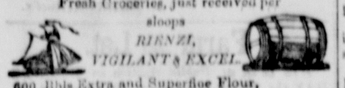

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25 Tubs Leaf Lard,
50 Casks and Boxes Western Cheese,
500 Bags fine Salt,
2 Cases Table Salt,
100 Boxes Extra and Chemical Soap,
10 Boxes Castile Soap,
25 Boxes Extra Pearl Starch,
20 Boxes Saleratus,
40 Cases London and American Mustard,
20 Boxes Pepper Sauce,
15 Bags Beans,
25 Bags Southern Peanuts,
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10 Boxes Citron,
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30 Boxes Soda Biscuit,
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25 Jars Maccaboy Snuff,
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Nov. 13

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CHIMNEY PIECES
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THESE CHIMNEY PIECES AND PIER SLABS are new and beautiful articles, superior in appearance and finish to any other in the market; can be made of any dimensions, and are sold at low prices. They are very highly polished, retain their beauty much longer than the common marble, and are not injured or defaced by coal gas, smoke or acids. Since their introduction, a large number have been sold, and have given general satisfaction. The labor required to keep them in good order is very slight, as they do not become discolored like other kinds of marble. The stone used in their manufacture is imported from England, where it is very extensively used for architectural purposes, having been known to last for centuries. It does not partake of the brittleness of common marble being tough, strong and durable, and thus perfectly well adapted for chimney pieces, &c. This stone by a peculiar process, is beautifully enamelled, in imitation of the finest Egyptian—the enamel being so firmly incorporated with the stone that it becomes permanent.

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COFFINS of Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry and Pine, constantly on hand and furnished at the shortest notice.

N. B. We have procured a corpse preserver, an article which has long been needed in this community, by which a corpse may be kept without any change for any length of time and yet be exposed to view. It is invaluable to those loosing friends and wishing to keep them for the arrival of their friends from abroad. The preserver will be taken to any house in Newport or vicinity by applying to

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Nov. 8.—1y 10 Franklin st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The Estate, which has been long and widely known as the HIGH STREET HOUSE, has been put in complete order, having undergone the past winter a thorough repair, both within and without. The house is well calculated for either a Boarding House or Summer Residence. It possesses advantages which are seldom found in one estate of the kind, having a piazza on the first and second stories, and other conveniences attached to the property. The lot on which it stands is large and well furnished with fruit trees and shrubery. Terms of sale made easy to the purchaser.

Also for sale, the large 2 story house now in first rate order, 2 tenated at the corner of John and Spring Streets. Terms made easy.

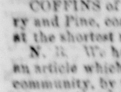
For particulars apply to
NATHAN HAMMETT, or
JOSEPH M. HAMMETT.
June 12

Farm for Sale,
IN PORTSMOUTH.

THE Farm late the residence of Capt. John Stanton, pleasantly situated on the East shore of this Island; second farm North of the Glen, containing 56 acres, a convenient two story house and out buildings, two orchards &c.

For further particulars, enquire of
ISAAC GOULD,
No. 70 Thames street.
Newport, Aug. 9, 1851.

Furnished House To Let.



THE elegantly furnished House situated on Washington Square, and facing the Mall, one of the most beautiful locations in the town and the former residence of LEVI H. GALE Esq., of New Orleans, will be let furnished.

For particulars, enquire at the store of
D. J. & N. H. GOULD,
Newport, Dec. 6. No. 70, Thames street.

TO LET.

THE ROOM on the second floor in the South Wing of the Rhode Island Union Bank building—recently occupied by the Mechanics' and Manufacturers Society of Newport—immediate possession given. Apply to

R. P. LEE, Cashier,
July 3. of R. I. U. Bank.

NEW WELL CURBS.

NEW-FASHIONED, ornamented Iron Well Curbs, for Chain Pumps, manufactured by I. N. Stanley & Brothers, of this town, which for ornament and utility, are entirely unequalled.

May 29 N. M. CHAFEE.

JAMES W. LYON,
PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH,
No. 226, THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing Materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Having procured the services of an experienced Plumber, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

JAMES W. LYON.

Having been appointed agent of the Hudson Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co., is now prepared to furnish any quantity of Gutta Percha pipe, and sheet do.; this pipe can be fitted to any of the uses to which lead has been applied. For conveying cold water possesses many advantages over lead as it is not affected by any of the acids or alkalies, it is entirely tasteless, does not affect any kind of water, will not rot and cannot be burst by frost. The sheet may be applied to any use to which sheet lead may be applied, and peculiarly adapted to lining water tanks and reservoirs and also for water closet work.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit the approbation of his customers. All work warranted not to fail until worn out.

April 17, 1852.

NEW
Plumbing Establishment.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Newport and vicinity, that having engaged the services of an experienced Plumber, *(one well known in this section,)* and having the largest and most select stock of every thing connected with the Plumbing business that can be found in this place, they are now prepared to execute in the best manner, and on *REASONABLE* terms, any work ever required of Plumbers.

We are also prepared to manufacture any and all kinds of

COPPER WORK,

having in our employ a Coppersmith who thoroughly understands his business—and in point of workmanship second to none in the country.

We keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

FORCE Copper and Iron Lift, AND **Chain PUMPS.**

BLOCK TIN and Lead Pipes. SHEET LEAD OF ALL SIZES.

Pumps repaired and set up in a satisfactory manner.

☞ We guarantee that all work in the above line shall be promptly and faithfully executed, and pledge ourselves to give entire satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

May 15, 1852. BLISS & STANHOPE.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

F. LAWTON & BROTHERS, Thames st., invite the attention of those furnishing houses, and their customers generally, to their large and carefully selected stock of House Furnishing Goods, being confident that they can offer unusual inducements to purchasers. Their assortment includes a great variety of

Cotton Sheetings from 4-4 to 11-4 wide,
Linen do, 9-4, and 11-4 do,
English and French Blankets,
White Counterpanes all sizes,
Comfortables,
Hukabuck Towelings,
Scotch Diapers, Crash,
Linen Table Damasks,
Damask Napkins,
Pillow Case Linens,
Wrought Curtain Muslins,
Turkey Red Drapery,
English and French Furniture Chints,
Worsted Damasks,
Soie de Lains,
Woolen Table Covers,
Wilton, Tapestry, Brussels, 3 Ply, Superfine and all the lower grades of Woolen Carpets,—Floor Oil Cloths from 1 yd, to 6 yds wide,
Canton Matting, Rugs, door Mats, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. J 12.

STEAM MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their Establishment on Tanner street, where they keep on hand and are constantly making Window frames, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and Fence capping, and Mouldings of every description; Planing and Sawing of all kinds, such as Joist, Plank, Boards and Clapboards. All Work warranted.

Orders left with Messrs. FINCH & ENOS, will insure attention.

GIDEON LAWTON & CO.
Newport, Sept. , 1852.—1y.

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.

How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an innocent little prattling child—and have not even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article of apparel, often is kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be one of Williams' perfect Daguerreotype Minatures of the "loved and lost":

There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation, uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my friend!"

Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing now, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints" from

J. A. WILLIAMS,
Oct. 26, 1850. Daguerreotype Artist

BAZIN'S MARSHMALLOW SOAP.

THIS delightful Soap, extensively used in Paris, is entirely new in this country. It possesses the desirable qualities of rendering the skin delicately smooth and clear; it counteracts the ill effects of Alkaline Soaps, giving the skin a luxurious brilliancy, and imparts to the hands a delightful perfume; sold by

Sept. 18 R. J. TAYLOR.

FLOUR.

100 BBLS Extra Family Flour of the following brands just received.

HIRAM SMITH	CROTON MILLS
RICHARDSON MILLS	HENRY D. STONE
IRVING MILLS	WHITNEY.

for sale by
BARBER & BOONE,
Oct. 9. South side Market Square.

TAKE NOTICE.

COOKING STOVES of all the new patterns (Bay State, May Flower, Perfect Union Brownell's Coal Stoves, &c. &c., No. 91 Thames-st.

WM. BROWNELL.
Jan. 1, 1852.

PIANO FORTES.

PERSONS desiring Piano Fortes tuned can be accommodated *promptly* by leaving their orders at Peck's Book Store No. 99, Thames Street.

Piano Fortes kept in Playing order by the year Wires also repaired. May 22.

CHEAP WOOLLENS, at
Dec. 11. J. H. HAMMETT'S.

BLISS' JENNY LIND
HOT AIR COOKING RANGES,
EMBRACING SIX SIZES,

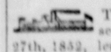
—REFERENCES.—

Lt. Gov. S. G. Arnold,	John Thompson, Esq.,
Rev. Henry Jackson,	Mr. Dexter,
John H. Cozzens, Esq.,	Architect of Boston,
Samuel Engs, "	Joseph I. Bailey, Esq.,
James Burkhead, "	Job A. Peckham, "
Samuel Rodman, "	George H. Wilson, "
Charles Hunter, "	Albert Sherman, "
F. B. Peckham, "	Isaac P. Hazard, "
William F. Almy, "	Stanton Peckham,
Henry Parmenter "	Augusta Hotel, Ga.,
George H. Calvert, "	William Vernon, Esq.,
A. T. Peckham, "	E. Sheldon,
Benj. Seatle, "	Touro street House,
Benj. Finch, "	Admiral Wormley,
Benj. Hazard, "	A. B. Copeland,
Wm. C. Irish, "	U. S. Hotel,
T. J. Peckham, "	Thos. R. Hazard, Esq.,
John C. Braman, "	Mrs. M. Murray,
Dr. Davis, (fm Phila)	Murray House
" David King,	Mrs. Ludlow,
James J. Essex, Esq.,	Mrs. Swan, (fm Ohio.)
Gideon Lawton, "	G. C. Mason, Esq.

Architects, Master Builders, Contractors, and others interested in improvements, are invited to call and examine specimens.

BLISS & STANHOPE.
Newport, July 17, 1852.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.



THE steamer PERRY, Capt. Wood sey, will, on and after Monday, Sept 27th, 1852, leave Newport at 8 30 A M, leave Providence at 2 P M. Fare 75 cents.

Newport and Boston, via Providence and Boston Railroad.

Passengers leaving Newport at 8 30 A M by steamer Perry, will take the 11 A M, train of cars at Providence, and arrive in Boston at 12 45 P M.

Passengers leaving Boston, via the Boston and Providence Railroad, by the 11 A M, train of cars, will take the steamer Perry at Providence at 2 P M, and arrive at Newport at 3½ P M.

Fare between Boston and Newport $1 50.

Passengers and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free.

Newport and Worcester, via Providence and Worcester Railroad.

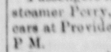
Passengers leaving Newport at 8 30 A M, by steamer Perry, will take the 11 30 A M, train of cars at Providence, and arrive in Worcester at 1½ P M.

Passengers leaving Worcester by the 11½ A M train of cars will take the steamer Perry at Providence, at 2 P M, and arrive in Newport at 3½ P M.

Fare between Worcester and Newport $1 50.

Passengers and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free. Oct. 2.

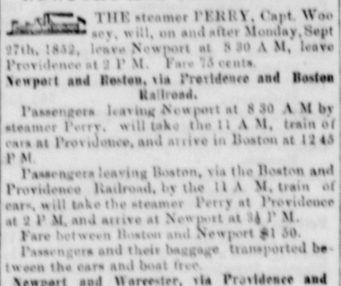
FOR NEW-YORK DIRECT.



The steamer EMPIRE STATE Captain BRAYTON, will leave Fall River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings on the arrival of the steamboat train of cars from Boston for New York, via. Newport, leaving Newport at 8½ o'clock, and arrive in New York at about 6½ o'clock next morning.—Returning, will leave New York at 5 o'clock p. m.

The steamer BAY STATE, Captain Brown, will leave Fall River every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as above, for New York, via. Newport, leaving here at about 8½ o'clock, and on her return, leaving New York at 5 p. m.

For further particulars enquire of
March 22. ANTHONY STEWART.



Undertaker's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a new and elegant Hearse and is prepared to furnish coffins of various kinds and carriages and all the requisites for conducting a funeral. He will also engage Tombs for any length of time, and will attend to funerals in such a manner he trusts, as will be satisfactory to all who may request his services.

Residence in Broad Street, No. 4, one street North of Mann Avenue.

WM. D. BOSS,
Sexton, Congregational Church, Spring St.
Newport, July 17, 1852.

MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capitol of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Allen O. Peck, Samuel B. Tobey, James T. Rhodes, Walker Humphrey.

ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*
WALTER HUMPHREY, *Secretary.*

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply at OFFICE, WHAT CHEER BUILDING, PROVIDENCE, or GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newport.
Newport, July 5, 1852.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for past favors, and anxious to retain a share of patronage, has been at great pains to provide his MANUFACTORY,

with the finest assortment of SADDLES, TRUNKS, and HARNESS, of the most approved patterns, all of which he offers at the lowest market prices; together with Valices, Whips, Curry-Combs and Brushes, of various kinds, Travelling Trunks, of all prices and patterns, Dusters, Chamois Skins, and every article usually found in an establishment of the kind, which are warranted of the best workmanship and will be furnished at the shortest notice. He would call particular attention to the varieties o Harness made at this establishment, both for single and double teams, and to his superior Saddles. Particular attention paid to repairing.

FRANCIS STANHOPE.
Corner of Spring and Touro streets.
Nov. 8.—6m.

MILLINERY.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF
BRIDGES.
AND OTHER
MILLINRY GOODS,
OPENING THIS DAY AT
A. SHERMAN'S, 261 *Thames street.*

O. S. BARTEN.

KAY STREET HOUSE,
TEACHER OF MUSIC AND THE GERMAN LANGUAGE
April 17.—tf

Fresh Groceries,

JUST RECEIVED AT 22 BROAD ST., BY
CORNELL & DENNIS.

Extra fine Oolong Tea,	Box Raisins,
English Breakfast do	Seedles do
Ningyong do	Currants,
Extra fine Young Hyson	Citron,
" " Hyson Tea	Java Coffee,
Crush'd Sugar,	Maracaibo do
Powdered do	St. Domingo do
Granulated do	Parched do
Refined A B & C do	Ground do
Havana Brown do	Nutmegs,
Premium Flour	Cloves,
Extra do	Pure Ground Spices,
Common do	Pepper,
Hecker's (in bags) do	Mustard,
Rice,	Pickles,
Cheese,	Capers,
Cincinnati Hams,	Catsups,
Dried Beef	Preserved Ginger,
Lard,	Extract Lemon,
Sperm Candles,	do Peach,
Pearl do	do Vanilla,
Lard Oil,	Rose Water,
Whale Oil,	Yeast Powder,
Extra No. 1 Soap,	Rock Candy,
Excelsior Soap,	Tapioca,
Castile do	Maccaroni,
Tobacco,	Vermicilli,
Maccaboy Snuff,	Pearl Barley,
Scotch Snuff,	Sago,
Dairy Salt,	Ground Rice,
Saleratus,	Hominy,
Super Carbonate Soda,	Arrow Root,
Cream Tarter,	Isinglass,
Indigo,	Essence Coffee,
Pearl Starch,	Corn Starch,
N. O. Molasses,	Chocolate,
Havana do	Bakers Cocoa,
Wrapping Paper,	Farina,

Crockery, Wooden Ware, Dollar Clocks, &c with a great variety of other goods, to enumerat which, would fill a Newspaper, at Wholesale an Retail, at the lowest prices. July 1

FASHIONABLE
READY MADE CLOTHING
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
OREGON
CLOTHING STORE.

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED assortment of Fashionable Ready Made Clothing adapted expressly to the Spring Trade consisting in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats of Bd Cloths, Doeskin, Tweeds, &c.

Pants of Blue and Black Bd Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskin, Sattinett, Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c.

Vests of Plain Black Satin, Figured do, Plain Silk, Fancy Silk and a variety of other kinds.

Also on hand a good assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Bosoms, Hdkfs, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, Socks, and a variety of Fancy articles.

SPRING STYLE OF
HATS & CAPS.

KOSSUTH HATS, at exceedingly low prices

A large assortment of TRUNKS, of all sizes Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Please call and examine for yourselves at the *OREGON CLOTHING STORE,*
Corner of Thames and Franklin Streets.
April 3. STEPHEN HAMMETT.

N. M. Chafee,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
210 THAMES STREET,
two doors north of Custom house,

HAVING FITTED UP his extensive Establishment in the best manner to display his varied assortment, calls attention to his Water Closets, Pumps of Copper and Iron, from the single action to the double forcing, and the superior Chain Pumps with curbs of his own pattern (highly approved) together with hot and cold shower Baths, vertical Boilers, arranged on the most approved plans, Wash Bowls of every variety, lead pipe, Silver Basin Faucets of every pattern and style conceived off—all of which are now offered to the public at the lowest market price and fitted in a satisfactory manner.

Particular attention paid to SHIP PLUMBING AND CASTINGS, and arrangements have been made with the manufacturers in Boston to furnish every variety of Gutta Percha, in pipes or in sheets which will be fitted to any use at the shortest notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and dispatch and all work *Warranted.* Jan. 22.

Newport Iron Foundry,

FOOT OF HOWARD STREET, NEWPORT, R. I

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having made arrangements to carry on an extensive business, are now prepared to furnish castings of every description at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

They have on hand, and are weekly receiving *Fence Patterns* of every variety; suitable for CEMETERY, STREET, PARK, BALCONY, or any other ornamental purpose; and are prepared to put up the same on as reasonable terms as can be offered by any establishment in the country. Ornamental fences of iron, will now come into general use, as they can be put up at the cost of a wooden one. Persons in want of a fence would do well to call and examine our patterns before making a selection.

We have, in connection with the Foundry, an experienced Pattern Maker, who is prepared to furnish patterns with dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

I. N. STANLEY & BROTHER.
July 19, 1851—tf.

KELLINGER'S REMEDIES ARE CERTAIN TO CURE, no matter what the disease or weakness, with either sex. The refined family liniment, $1 each; his remedy for preventing sea sickness, $1 each. His magic fluid has restored the hair when bald twenty-five years—it never fails—$1 each. His new medical charms will cure heaves, sores, cuts and bruises, and work the horse daily, $1 each. The old liniment, that has been used by Hiram Woodruff and all the best horsemen in the United States, (50 cents, or $4 a dozen,) continues to delight and astonish them. Depot, 220 Pearl street, New York city. Ingersol & Co., and 476 Broadway, and of almost every store and druggist throughout the city and country. N. B.—The Dr.'s Syrup, or Renovating Cordial, is the most delightful and strengthening remedy ever offered to the public. It not only cures and delights the sick, but it seems to act like magic in rejuvinating the aged. Full and clear directions with each remedy.

New York, Feb. 5.—3mo.

Lo and Behold!

Large Sales, small Expenses and Low Prices at Nos. 2, 3 & 4 STEAM MILL, Sherman St.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, of Window Frames, Sashes, Blinds & Doors ever offered in this town may be found at this establisment. All kinds of Sashes made to order—Gothic, Ovals and Ogee. Every kind of fancy work. Sawing and Scroll work done to order at the shortest notice. Orders punctually attended to.

I cannot refrain from expressing my most sincere thanks, for the liberal patronage which the public have bestowed upon me, thereby encouraging me to increase my business and add to my extensive stock.

Sept. 25. S. MOFFIT.

KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES,
AND LOW PRICES.
New Fall and Winter Goods,
JUST ARRIVED

CONSISTING OF Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Devonshire, Kerseys, Petershams and Coating for Over Coats.

Broadcloths, of all Colors, Doeskins, Cassimers, Vesting, Vermont Cloths and Sattinets.

A large assortment of Trimmings of all kinds.

Furnishing Goods of all descriptions to be sold Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

JOSEPH M. HAMMETT,
Oct. 23. Tailor & Draper.
N. B. Cutting particularly attended to.

AUGUSTUS FRENCH,
DEALER IN
Bonnet and Millinery Goods.
No. 96, Thames Street.
April 3, 1852.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART Immonthly parts. Price 25 cents each

Every arrangement has been made to produce a work of unparalleled magnificence, regardless of cost.

The editor, Mr. CASSELL, has published a similar work in England during the past year, under the title of "Illustrated Exhibitor and Magazine of Art," the circulation of which has averaged 60,000 each number.

Encouraged by the success which has attended this enterprise, he has resolved to present to the American public a magazine of still higher pretensions—one, indeed, which will prove the pictorial wonder of the age. Each number will consist of sixty-eight pages, royal octavo, printed on the finest paper. The Illustrations will be intrusted to the first artists of the world. Six monthly parts will form a handsome volume.

The work will be so conducted as to embrace the greatest variety of matter in its various departments, upon each of which the highest literary talent will be employed.

The following is a brief outline of the plan of the Magazine:—

I.—The Historical Department will abound with picturesque representations of the most remarkable events which have occurred in this and other countries; accompanied with interesting anecdotes and details from the pens of the most eminent writers of the day. This department will contain several splendid engravings, designed by the first artists of the world, engraved in the highest style of modern art.

II.—The Men and Women of the Age. This Department will consist of beautifully executed portraits of the leading characters of the age, especially of those who figure on the stage of humanity as the world's benefactors. Each portrait will be accompanied by an interesting biographical sketch.

III.—The wonders of Natural History, Botany, and other sciences, will be developed in choice Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and Fossil specimens, &c., with accompanying descriptions.

IV.—The triumphs of Architectural Art will be displayed in exquisitely finished representations of Cathedrals, Churches, Palaces, and other models of ancient and modern Architectural Art.

V.—The works of the Great Masters, selected from the principal Galleries of art in the world. In general the portrait of the Master will be given, accompanied with a highly finished, engraved copy of his *chef d'œuvre.*

VI.—The scientific portions will be rendered highly interesting by the familiar explanations, and the numerous diagrams, which will accompany each subject.

VII. Manufactures. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained by minute details, and an abundance of beautiful engravings.

VIII.—Machinery and Inventions will have due attention paid to them, and be described by numerous appropriate engravings.

IX.—Ladies' Work-Table Department will contain a rich variety of elegant an original patterns for various kinds of useful and ornamental work, with ample directions for copying them.

X.—The Literary department, independently of the various articles accompanying the illustrations, will comprise original and interesting narratives, contributed by the most popular writers of the day, with numerous illustrations.

In addition to the numerous and beautiful engravings incorporated in the letter-press, each number will contain four splendid engravings, and printed in a very superior manner upon superfine plate paper.

In every respect the ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART will be decidedly superior to any pictorial magazine of the day. The paper, the typography, the engravings, the literary articles, will far surpass its successful predecessor published in England, upon which such high eulogiums have been pronounced by the whole public press. Six of the monthly portions, when completed will form a volume, which, for interest, originality, value and beauty, will defy competition. It will not only be an interesting family book, but a rich ornament for the drawing room table, and a pleasant companion in the study.

TERMS $3 a year; to Clubs of three or more, $2,50.

It paid in advance for twelve months, it will be sent postage free to any part of the Union.

Agents Wanted in every town throughout the United States.

Any persons receiving the first number, and canvassing with the same, will be certain of securing a large number of subscribers. No just conception can be formed of the elegance and beauty of the work from merely reading a printed prospectus. The Illustrations contained in each number will entail a cost, in drawing and engraving, of $2,500 or $3,000.

All communications relating to the work, to be addressed to

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY,
PUBLISHER,
17 Spruce street, New York.

Country papers inserting the above three times, and sending a copy of the paper containing it to the publisher, will be entitled to a complete volume of the ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART. Jan. 20, 1853.—1mo.

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan. 31, 1853.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing dated the 19th of January, instant, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

NANCY DAVIS,

late of Newport, widow, dec'd, is presented by John S. Langley, sole Executor therein named to this Court, for Probate and for letters Testamentary to issue thereon. The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Clerk's Office, in Newport on Monday, the 28th day of February next at 10 o'clock, A. M., notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury,* that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

Feb. 5. B. B. HOWLAND, *Prob. Cl'k.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.
NEWPORT, ss.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Court, January, 20, 1853.

WHEREAS Isabella Johnson, of the town of Tiverton and County of Newport, hath filed in said office her petition praying for certain reasons therein contained, that said Court will pass a Decree dissolving the bonds of marriage now subsisting between her and her husband, James F. Johnson—Notice is hereby given to the said James F. Johnson, that he be and appear, if he shall see fit at the Supreme Court next to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the first Monday in March, 1853, and show cause, if any he hath, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

j22.—6w. WILLIAM GILPIN, Clerk.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament, of the late

MRS. HARRIET KING,

hereby requests all persons having demands against her estate to present them for adjustment and those indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to

CAROLINE KING, *Executrix.*
Newport, Jan. 29, 1853.

Commissioners' and Administrator's NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners' to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

JONATHAN TALLMAN,

late of Portsmouth, dec'd, represented Insolvent and six months from this date, is allowed the creditors to bring in and prove their several claims. We will receive claims at our respective houses and will hold a final meeting at the house of Joseph B. Cory, in Portsmouth, on the ninth day of July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of deciding on said claims.

JONATHAN DENNIS, }
ISAAC S. CORY, } *Comm'rs.*
JOSEPH B. CORY, }

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to

JOHN TALLMAN, *Adm'r.*
Portsmouth, Jan. 10, 1853.—1s

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice that she has been appointed Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of

HANNAH THOMPSON,

late of Little Compton, dec'd, and has accepted of said trust and qualified herself according to Law. She therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said Estate to make settlement with her without delay.

MARY IRISH, *Executrix.*
Little Compton, Jan. 15, 1853.

BLANKETS.—Full supply of All Wool and Domet Blankets, received and for sale by

CHAS. W. TURNER.
Oct. 16. 81 & 82 Thames St.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70 St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scars or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 18 Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN 1 MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Pear Tree Court, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case; and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Contracted and	Sore Nipples
Burns	Stiff Joints	Sore Throats
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies	Fistulas	Scurvy
	Gout	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Glandular Swellings	Tumors
Chiego-foot	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chilblains	Piles	Wounds
Chapped Hands	Rheumatism	Yaws
Corns (Soft)		

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Pots at 87½c., 37c., and $1 56c. each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

Agents for Newport, HAZARD & CASWELL and R. J. TAYLOR.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of *Edinburgh, Quarterly,* and other Reviews; and *Blackwood's* noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain Scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History and Common Life, by the sagacious *Spectator,* the sparkling *Examiner,* the judicious *Athenæum,* the busy and industrious *Literary Gazette,* the sensible and comprehensive *Britannia,* the sober and respectable *Christian Observer*; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the *United Service,* and with the best articles of the *Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's,* and *Sporting Magazines,* and of *Chamber's* admirable *Journal.* We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom